

CO-OPERATIVE SUN FLOWER MARKETING

By Harry C. Hensley.

(This is the last of a series of four articles discussing the problems connected with the marketing of sunflowers—The Editor)

Linseed oil is used in paints. This oil comes from flax. The nation produces only half the linseed oil it uses. The production of flax is decreasing. A substitute must be found. Is sunflower seed oil a suitable substitute? The indications are that it may be. Let us compare these two crops. The average ten year yield of flax per acre in the United States is 420 pounds. That of sunflower seed is 650 pounds. The per cent of oil in flax is 33. In sunflowers it is 29. On this basis the acre yield of oil in flax is 138 pounds. In sunflowers it is 188 pounds. The cost of production is probably about the same. The average December first markets for the ten years 1910-19 for flax was 4 cents; for sunflower seed it was 4.4 cents. The average return per acre on the above basis was \$16.80 for flax and \$28.60 for sunflowers.

University Chemist will Investigate Oil

In 1921 the sunflower growers association sold a cotton oil company 100 tons of sunflower seed. From this crush about 7,000 gallons of oil was obtained. The Association secured samples of this oil which was analyzed by the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington and the results published. These results were brought to the attention of leading chemists at the University of Missouri. They were interested. A conference was called which was attended by the dean of the College of Agriculture, The Chairman of the Department of Animal Husbandry, the dean of the School of Engineering, the Chairman of the Chemistry Department, the chief of the Department of Organic Chemistry, and the Secretary of the Sunflower Growers Association. A plan was agreed upon. The Sunflower Association will furnish the oil for an exhaustive study by a chemist who will devote all his time to the problem for a year if necessary. The University will supply the necessary laboratory equipment and will employ the chemist. His problem will be to determine the uses and comparative value of sunflower seed oil first, as a drying oil; second as an edible oil; and third, for soap making. It will be given mixing and wearing tests in comparison with linseed oil, soy bean oil, and other similar oils in the preparation of paints, varnishes, and enamels.

The Home Economics Department will cooperate in determining the value of sunflower oil as a salad oil and as a substitute for butter. It will be used for making soaps, and scores of experiments to determine its uses and value will be conducted.

Association Plan to Install Oil Mill

Should the final report of the chemist be favorable the Sunflower Growers Association plans to reorganize on a basis similar to that of the Missouri Cotton Growers Association and to erect an oil mill for the purpose of crushing sunflower seed. The sunflower seed meal will be given a feeding test with hogs, cattle and poultry by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture to determine its feeding value, and the Association will offer it on the basis of its feeding value to the live stock producers of the country.

Such a program when carried out should make the production of sunflower seed a profitable and staple crop in the middle west.

Mr. and Mrs. Cy Harris motored to Charleston Sunday.

Mr. Greer, Mrs. Elizabeth Cottle and Mrs. Tessie Syler of Cape Girardeau were visitors at the John Simlar home in Sikeston Sunday.

Ira Jones and Charlie Henson were arrested last week for beating a negro. They claimed that they were walking along the railroad track near Fred Schorle's house, when they passed this negro, who began to curse them. They immediately jumped on him and one held him while the other used a club. The negro's aunt swore out a warrant against the boys and had them arrested. They paid the fine of \$15 and costs and in turn demanded that the negro be arrested. Judge Lescher filled out a warrant but no further steps could be taken until it was signed by the two demanding the arrest. They refused to sign the warrant, so the negro was not arrested.

MISSOURI COTTON GROWERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

At the suggestion of several bankers in the Missouri cotton territory I am issuing this call for a joint meeting of bankers and the directors of the Missouri Cotton Growers Co-operative Association for a discussion of the common interests of banking and the co-operative marketing of cotton.

As you probably know, the cotton of the members of the Missouri Association is being marketed through the Arkansas Association. C. G. Henry, the president of the Arkansas Association, is a successful banker of Newport, Ark. A. J. Kunz, the financial expert of the association, has had wide experience in metropolitan banking, including the Federal Reserve system. Both of these men will be present to explain the co-operative marketing of cotton from its widest reaches to its smallest details.

The only practical alternative to the radical plans of government price fixing, purchase, and financing of farm products lies in co-operative marketing. If this fails some of the others will be tried. It cannot succeed without the co-operation of country bankers and business men whose prosperity depends on the prosperity of their farmer neighbors. To discuss the means by which this team work is brought about is the object of this meeting. I urge that your bank be represented.

The meeting will be held in Sikeston at the Chamber of Commerce rooms at one o'clock p. m., Wednesday, September 26, 1923.

While the meeting will be in the afternoon, Mr. Henry and Mr. Kunz will be on hand in the forenoon and will be glad to meet all bankers for personal acquaintance and discussion.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO GET FOR YOUR COTTON?

What are you going to get for your cotton? What fixes the price? What is "Distressed Cotton?" Is your cotton distressed? If not, what effect does every bale of distressed cotton forced on the market have on the price of your cotton? Are you satisfied with the present system of marketing your cotton?

Do you know that there is a preventable waste of over \$45.00 per bale in the growing and marketing of cotton. Do you want to save part of this \$45.00 for yourself and your family?

Do you know that the Cotton Growers Co-operative Associations are saving part of it for their members now and that every new member makes the saving greater?

Cotton farmers meeting at Miner, Friday night at 7:30, September 28. Turn out and protect your cotton.

Genuine Plantation Saddle.—Farmers Supply Co., Hardware Department.

Misses Lucy Shelby and Virginia Clarkson of Charleston Shopped in Sikeston Saturday.

Miss Francoise Black has taken the place of Miss Helen Thomas with the State Highway Department.

Mrs. Clarence Taylor of Illinois spent the week end with her mother and sister, Mrs. Nell Estes and Miss Grace.

Dick Barnett, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Barnett and family, will leave Tuesday morning for Denver, Colo.

Mrs. Everett Dye, Mrs. Lewis Ferrell, Misses Vivian Dye, Sarah Malone and Mary Ferrell attended the Cape Fair Saturday. Miss Ruby Solomon, who is attending school there, accompanied them home for a short visit.

Milton Blanton and James Howell were two of the boys from Sikeston who attended the Cape Fair Friday and paid dearly of the fun. On the road home several punctures delayed them and when three miles beyond McMullin the car owned and driven by Frank Cantrell, ran out of gas and the lads had to walk the balance of the way into Sikeston, about nine miles. It was five o'clock when they crawled into bed at the editor's house.

The members of the local Catholic Church invite you all to their Carnival October 10. Plans are being made to show you a good time. Dinner and supper will be served and plenty of refreshments to be had at "Rebecca's Well." The "Children of Mary" will show you some pretty dolls you can take home for Christmas. They will also have a package for each one of you at their post office. Don't fail to call for it. They will also have many other novelties which will please you immensely. And the Hope Chest will be given away. Bring the children. Don't forget the date.

Everybody Knows "Rube" Burroughs of the Remingtons Arms Company

He will be with us all day

Saturday, September 29th

with a full line of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pocket Knives, and Game Loads. He will clean up your Remington gun and sharpen your Remington knife on this day free of charge.

Special Price On Guns This Day Only

Remington Auto Loading Shot Guns.....	\$55.00
Remington Hammerless Pumps.....	45.00
Remington Hammer Pumps.....	40.00

Winchester Pumps Same Price As Above

Full line of Double Barrel and Single Barrel Shot Guns and Rifles at Especially Low Prices This Week Only.

The hunting season is right on us. Prepare yourself with new gun, hunting coat and everything in hunter and fisherman supplies.

Phone 68

Baker-Bowman Hardware Co.

GILBREATH BUILDING ON FRONT STREET

LORD BYRON CRAIN IS MAK- ING GOOD IN ARKANSAS

The Arkadelphia, Ark., Herald has the following to say of our Byron Crain: "Well, about those flashy stars, 'Lord' Byron Crain, who gets his mail at Poplar Bluff, Mo., broke into notoriety about six seconds after he was inserted in the game in the second quarter. Up until he got in with both feet and his head the Reddies were floundering around vainly trying to get past a dozen Aggies and weren't having a bit of luck. But first run, Crain made 20 yards. Did you ever see 'Speedy' Crosswell make one of those weaving saunters down through a crooked lane of opponents? 'Lord' Byron brought back happy memories of 'Speedy' and made Reddies fans wonder if there is anything in this reincarnation stuff. Crain showed his prowess time and again in several different ways. He picks the holes and he has speed." This fellow Crosswell they refer to is the star of all time in Arkansas. No greater compliment could have been paid Byron. But why say he gets his mail at Poplar Bluff? That village has never yet developed such a player.

Miss Daisy Garden spent Sunday in Cairo.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Roberts Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Ferrell and Miss Eva Newton motored to Dexter Sunday.

The first meeting of the Eastern Stars will be held Thursday night. It will be a regular business meeting and every member is urged to be present.

The general outlook for cotton seems to be very encouraging to the grower. The cotton which is being brought in now grades from strict low middling to strict middling, the price being paid for the cotton in lint is 28½¢ for middling. There are now in Sikeston about half a dozen buyers. This is good news as in all probability the more cotton buyers we have the better it will be for our farmers, our city and all concerned in the cotton industry.

NEW MADRID COUNTY REAL ESTATE SALES

Mary Day and husband to West Dawson all of New Madrid. All of a one-fifth interest in a lot in the city of New Madrid, Mo., known as the Jerry Wilkerson lot, fronting 55 feet on Diggs Street, fully described by deed on record in book 44, page 459 of the deed records of New Madrid, Mo. \$10 and other valuable consideration.

Geo. A. Stine and wife to J. V. Tims and M. E. Tims, all of New Madrid County: Lots 12 and 13 in block 44 in Barnes Addition to the town of Marston, New Madrid County. \$600.

Benjamin F. Swartz and wife of Matthews to Alma N. Herrin of New Madrid, lot 7, block 14 in B. F. Swartz addition in Catron. \$90.

Central States Life Insurance Co. to J. H. Stubbs, Jr., of Sikeston, Twp 22, R. 13, containing 80 acres more or less. \$600.

J. H. Stubbs, Jr., and wife of Scott County, to Emmet and John Watson, City of St. Louis, north half of NW¼ Sec. 11, Twp. 22, R. 13, containing 80 acres, more or less. \$6000.

T. T. Nolin and wife to W. L. Long and wife, all of New Madrid County, lots 6 and 7 in block 27 in DeLisle 1st Addition to the City of Portageville. \$650.

W. W. Crabtree and wife of Portageville, to Zion Rock Missionary Baptist Church (colored), Portageville, all of a parcel of land located in the extreme S. E. corner of the SW¼ of the SW¼ of Sec. 26, Twp. 21, R. 12, New Madrid County, and laying south of the present public road and north of the center line of the Open Bay or County Line, containing one-half acre. It is expressly understood and agreed by and between the parties hereto that in the event said land is abandoned for church or school purposes, all of the title is to revert back to said W. W. Crabtree and Ocie

Crabtree and their heirs and assigns, the land above described being given for church and school purposes only and no charge being made for it in any way. \$1.

A. W. Wilkey and wife to J. W. French and I. H. Riley, all of Gideon: Our undivided one-third interest in that part of the SW¼ of the NE¼ lying west of the public road containing 32.50 acres, more or less, also two tracts of land in the corner of the NE¼ described as follows: beginning at the SE¼ corner of the NE¼ running north 87 degrees west with south line of said quarter section 1590 feet to middle of public road, thence north three degrees east with said road 124 feet, thence south 87 degrees east 1580 feet to the east line of said section, cedit iDopo FS, et of aih

thence south 124 feet to the beginning and begin 407 feet north of the SE¼ north 86 degrees west parallel with road 283 feet thence south 86½ degrees east 1562 feet to the east line of said section thence north 283 feet to the beginning. Last two tracts containing 14.50 acres. Also SE¼ all in Sec. 24, Twp. 21, N. R. 10 east, containing in all 207 acres, more or less. This deed is made subject to deed of trust to International Life Insurance Co. for \$15,000, which grantee assumes and agrees to pay. Consideration \$1,666.66.

Mrs. A. M. Fitzgerald left Monday for Dexter where she was called on account of the illness of relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Johnson motored to Chaffee Sunday where they spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Johnson, father and mother of Roy.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hulen of St. Louis, who have been visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Carroll, returned to their home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Gresham and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Matthews left Monday for Wilson, Ark., where they will visit the Lee-Wilson Plantation. From there they will go to Memphis where they will attend the Fair.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL FROM MOREHOUSE

The High School Athletic Association has about completed the 1923 football schedule. The following games are arranged:

September 28, Vanduser at Morehouse.
October 5, Sikeston at Morehouse.
October 26, Dexter at Morehouse.
November 2, Morehouse at Sikeston.
November 10, Bloomfield at Morehouse.
November 17, Oran at Morehouse.
November 20, Malden at Morehouse.
November 23, Gideon at Morehouse.

Wesley Varvel, formerly of Essex, has accepted a position in the Morehouse Drug Company, and is now serving behind the counter.

Mrs. P. Kimmer, who has been visiting in Chicago, has returned to Morehouse.

Mrs. P. H. Teal left Sunday for Knoxville, Tenn., where she is visiting friends. Mr. Teal accompanied her to Cairo.

The Methodist officials are making a drive to complete the budget before the District Quarterly Conference.

Six southern cotton pickers arrived in town recently and have arranged to pick the fields belonging to Buck Tickell, Nat Hunter and others.

The High School football team defeated a scrub team of townsmen 50 to 0, last Friday.

On September 19, a ten-pound girl arrived at the home of Allie Sullivan.

Mrs. Clyde Worley of Marion, Ill., has returned to her home after a visit here with her mother, Mrs. Ben Marshall.

Loren Blaylock has returned home after an extended visit in the West.

F. A. Cozean, former su of the High School, was here this week greeting old friends.

Mrs. Ira Tibbs of Caruthersville has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. O. Mason, this week.

Miss Anna Taylor of St. Louis, who has been here visiting her mother, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, returned to her home Friday. She expects to go by way of Flat River where she will stop and visit Mrs. F. A. Cozean.

Laura Belle McFarling of Cairo spent this week with home folks.

Judson Reynolds, teacher in the Lillbourn High School, spent the week end with home folks and returned to his school Sunday.

Professor Graves of Bardwell, Ky., conducted the choir at the Methodist Church on Sunday evening. Professor Graves is here to teach a class in music. These lessons will be given at the Baptist Church.

Mrs. John Shoulders and Mrs. Baker went to Flat River Thursday to spend the week end with Mrs. F. A. Cozean.

Mrs. W. R. Griffin, William Marvin Griffin and Miss Hattie Harp went to Charleston Sunday to visit Otto Harp and family. Mrs. W. R. Griffin will remain a few days.

W. W. Hinchey of Salcedo was in town Friday.

Edgie Sullivan of Poplar Bluff was here Wednesday visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Thornton who have been visiting their son, Taylor Todd and family, returned to their home in Kentucky, Friday. Taylor Todd and family accompanied them as far as Cairo.

Susie Spence who is attending the Cape Normal School spend the week end with home folks.

Boyd McMullin of Gray Ridge has accepted the position of clerk at the Iron Mountain depot.

The W. C. T. U. will hold its regular meeting with Mrs. Vick Thursday at 2:30 p. m.

J. W. Sarff and family attended the Cape Fair Saturday.

D. L. Fisher and wife spent the week end with Harry Himmelberger and wife at Cape Girardeau.

Mrs. Valle Lett and small daughter Raymond returned to their home at Marquand after visiting Mrs. A. B. Whitener.

R. E. Bailey was in Cape Girardeau Monday on business.

F. D. Lair was over from Charleston Monday to look after business interests. He has reestablished his music store in Sikeston and has space in the Hardwick store.

Joe L. Brite, who has been visiting his father and mother, Rev. S. P. Brite and wife, for the past two weeks, departed Monday afternoon for St. Louis. He will study pipe organ in the University of Wyoming at Laramie, Wyo., where he was in school last year.

LOCAL AND PERSONALS FROM NEW MADRID

Mrs. Susan Jane Allen, one of New Madrid County's oldest residents, passed quietly away at her home in this city last Thursday morning at 6 o'clock, at the age of 79 years, 8 months and 11 days. The deceased was born in the State of Georgia, January 9, 1844, and when very young, moved to Arkansas, afterwards the family moved to New Madrid County, Missouri, where she continued to live the remainder of her life. She united with the Methodist Church when very young and was a very devout member all her life. The deceased was twice married, first to the late John C. Willett, to whom six children were born, and afterwards to the late Frank Allen, to whom two children were born. For several years she had been a sufferer from a complication of diseases, and about ten months ago she had a fall and received an injury from which she never recovered. She made her home with her son, J. C. Willett, in this city, who very tenderly cared for her during the last years of life. Funeral services were held at the home of Mrs. Josephine Hart by the Methodist pastor, Rev. W. A. Humphreys, Friday afternoon after which her mortal remains were conveyed to the family burial place on the R. A. Dawson farm, about 4 miles northeast of this city, where they were laid to rest in the presence of relatives and many sorrowing friends. She is survived by a son, J. C. Willett and a daughter, Mrs. B. M. Raidt and five grandchildren of this city, a grandson, Lee Willett of Caruthersville, two sisters, Mrs. Josephine Hart of this city, Mrs. Ellen Shy of Libourn, a half brother, Sam Bassett of Hickman, Ky., and other distant relatives.

Wm. Crumpacker of Morehouse was transacting business in New Madrid Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix LeSieur and little son, Donald Bryan, of Cape Girardeau, spent the week end with relatives and friends in New Madrid. Mr. LeSieur is field manager for the Cape Missourian at Cape Girardeau, and made a trip to this part of the country in its interest.

A. L. Phillips spent Saturday in Cairo on business.

Robert Randle and Attorney M. G. Gresham of Sikeston were business visitors in New Madrid Saturday.

Frank D. Kimes of the Portageville neighborhood spent Saturday in New Madrid.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Howard, Mrs. Belle Bloomfield and Mrs. W. L. Meier attended the circus in Sikeston Friday.

Mrs. Thos. F. Henry and R. A. Laughlin of Sikeston visited Mrs. D. C. Henry last Thursday.

Mrs. Wm. Buesching left last week for Memphis, Tenn., where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. Hugh Crumley, and sons James and George Buesching.

Rev. A. C. Johnson of Cape Girardeau, visited Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Humphreys of this city last Thursday.

J. M. Householder returned last week from a business trip to Memphis, Tenn.

Attorney George H. Traylor, M. F. Ehlers, W. B. Finch and E. A. Loud were looking after business matters in Hickman, Ky., Thursday and Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Orville Hamilton and daughter, Thais, left last week for their home in Travlers, Fla., after a ten days visit with the former's mother, Mrs. M. C. Hamilton.

C. H. Field of Wentzville, Mo., manager of the E. C. Robinson Lumber Co., who recently bought out the Arkmo Lumber Co. of this city, moved his family to New Madrid last week and are occupying the J. W. Jackson residence on Scott Street.

Mrs. Ed Hampton and Mrs. Frank Wallace entertained the Bachelor Girls' Club last Thursday afternoon with two additional tables, at the home of the former. The house was very artistically decorated with many beautiful cut flowers. Mrs. H. C. Reilly received the club prize, a bridge score book for making the highest score. A fancy ice pick, the guest prize, was awarded Mrs. Harry Sharp for her excellent playing. A dainty salad luncheon was served after the game.

Clarence Stepp, who has been ill for the past several weeks, was taken to St. Mary's hospital at Cairo last Wednesday by her mother, Mrs. Sarah Stepp and Dr. W. L. Diggs and Earl Stepp, where he underwent an operation Thursday morning for hernia. Last reports the operation was successful, and he was doing nicely.

SKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
AT SKESTON, MISSOURIEntered at the Postoffice at Skeston,
Scott County, Missouri, as second-
class mail matter, according to act
of Congress.

Rates:
Display advertising, per single column
inch, net25c
Reading notices, per line10c
Financial Statements for banks \$6.00
Probate notices, minimum\$5.00
Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott
and adjoining counties.....\$1.50
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the
United States\$2.00

Wind and rain damaged Oklahoma
City \$1,000,000 so says dispatches.
That is not half as much as their
windy Governor has damaged the
State.

Several hundred barrels of whiskey
were taken from a bonded warehouse
in St. Louis last week. Government
and prohibition officers were in
charge of the whiskey to start with,
but the Standard doesn't know who
is in charge of it now.

The Malone Theatre has made ar-
rangements with a booking house for
a vaudeville show once a week. The
announcement was printed that the
first performance would be next Wed-
nesday evening. This was a mistake.
The dates will be Thursday evenings
of each week.

If the farmer will cut his wheat
acreage in half he will make more
money. The supply and demand at
this particular time is what causes the
slump. We have no market abroad and
cannot eat all we produce. It looks
simple and it is in the hands of the
farmer by stop raising so much wheat.

How many people are aware of the
fact that nine other commodities out-
rank wheat as a source of income on
the American farm? Corn, hay, cattle
hogs, poultry, dairy products, cotton
and several other products bring in
much more money than wheat, accord-
ing to Government statistics. Not one
farmer in ten raises wheat but all of
them must buy flour and feeds that
are made from it, and therefore bene-
fit by a low market. In spite of these
facts, more fuss is made in press and
on the stump about low prices to the
wheat grower than about low prices
on all the nine products which are
more universally produced and which
mean so much more in a financial way
to the producer. The reason for all
this noise about wheat and all this
silence about things that mean so
more to the average farmer is that
most of us take our cue from profes-
sional politicians. They are unable to
get agitated about anything but the
price of wheat, the staple crop of
just a few Western states. The bal-
ance of us, including farmers and town
folks who never raise a bushel of that
grain, take up the cry and keep it
going. Honest, now, did you ever read
an editorial protest against low hay
markets or did you ever hear a poli-
tician declaim against cheap poultry
products? You probably never did.
And yet either of these commodities

brings in twice as much every year
as the entire crop of wheat—Paris
Appeal.

Wheat and the 30-Cent Tariff.

Canada has a wheat crop of some
470,000,000 bushels, which is the larg-
est of record. Half of it at least will
be available for export, and Chicago
reports wheat prices on this side of
the line as being badly hit by the de-
velopment.

This report calls for some explana-
tion from the Fordney-McCumber
tariff revisers and uplifters. They
put a duty of 30 cents a bushel on
wheat, and in the avowed purpose es-
pecially of preventing Canada from
exporting wheat into this market ex-
cept over a tax which would ordinar-
ily be prohibitive. But here are our
own highly protected wheat prices
tumbling under the weight of Cana-
da's large surplus production, which
will be exported this way hardly at all.

But how can this be? Why does
not the 30-cent tariff work for a few
cents' worth if not for the whole 30
cents? If there are wheat growers
left in Kansas or elsewhere so igno-
rant as not to know, they should ask
their Senator Cappers at Washington
who helped put through this little job
on them. But the high tariff on
things they must buy continues to
work admirably.—Post-Dispatch.

TIDAL WAVE LEAVES WHALES
STRANDED ON PACIFIC COAST

Neah Bay, Wash.—Coming in on
the big tidal wave that hit the Pacific
coast following the quake which rock-
ed Japan recently, seven whales and
11 blackfish were left stranded high
on the beaches here. The Makah and
Neah tribes of Indians, who lost their
canoes and equipment when the tide
receded, find much solace in the pro-
vidential gift of meat, blubber and
hides which the big fish will provide.

More than 500 men, women and
children are participating in the great
meat harvest. When the tidal wave
swept the canoes from their usual safe
moorings high up on the beaches, the
natives mourned for the fall whaling
season was at hand. With the loss of
the canoes came the whales to re-
compense them.

Calvin Coolidge, Jr., son of the
President, is picking tobacco for the
firm of Dickerman and Day in Hat-
field, Massachusetts, for \$3 a day. He
rides a bicycle to and from work.
Surely this indicates true democracy.

A special waterproof deck of cards
is used by bathers in the North and
Baltic seaside resorts, who play on
floating tables while in the water. So
obsessed with the gambling fever are
they that they play roulette, baccarat,
seven-up and other games of chance
at all times, with the bets running into
millions of marks.

The late President Harding's tomb
will be guarded by a detachment of
regular army troops for six months,
as required by law, and perhaps long-
er. Regular troops were on duty about
the tomb of President McKinley for
nearly two years to prevent souvenir
hunters and other vandals from dis-
turb the sleep of the dead.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

Martha E. Martin, plaintiff
vs.
J. H. Jennings and P. R. Jennings, de-
fendants.
In the Circuit Court of Scott County,
Missouri, to the November Term of
said Court. No. 2576.
Suit to determine title.
Order of Publication.

Now on this 30th day of August,
1923, the same being the 15th day of
the August term 1923 of the Circuit
Court of Scott County, Missouri,
comes the plaintiff by her attorney, H.
C. Blanton, and shows to the court
that a summons has been issued in
this cause for the defendant, J. H.
Jennings, directed to the sheriff of
Scott County, Missouri, and which
said summons has been returned non
est as to the said defendant, and plain-
tiff states in her petition and further
shows that the defendant, P. R. Jen-
nings is a non-resident of the State
of Missouri and cannot be served with
the ordinary process of law, and it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the court
that said defendant can not be served
with summons in this action, it is or-
dered that publication be made noti-
fying said defendants that the plain-
tiff in the above entitled cause has
commenced an action against them in
this court the object and general na-
ture of which is to set aside a pur-
ported deed of conveyance dated No-
vember 22, 1921, in which the de-
fendant J. H. Jennings undertook to
convey to the defendant, P. R. Jen-
nings, the following described real es-
tate to-wit:

All of Lots Eight (8) and Nine (9)
in Block Nine (9) of McCoy & Tan-
ner's Second Addition to the City of
Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, and
plaintiff further prays that the title
to said property be decreed in plaintiff
and divested out of defendants, plain-
tiff having purchased said property at
the Sheriff's sale on March 17, 1922,
and for all proper relief; and in which
action plaintiff seeks to quiet title to
said property in herself; and unless
said defendants be and appear before
this court on or before the first day of
the next regular term thereof to be
begun and held at the Court House in
the town of Benton, Scott County,
Missouri, on the Second Monday in
November next and on or before the
first day of said term answer or plead
to plaintiff's petition in said cause the
same will be taken as confessed and
judgment rendered according to the
prayer of said petition.

It is further ordered that a copy
hereof be published for four weeks
successively in the Sikeston Standard,
a weekly newspaper of general circu-
lation published in Scott County, Mis-
souri, to be published once a week for
four successive weeks the last inser-
tion to be at least fifteen days before
the first day of the said November
Term, 1923, of said court, to which
term this cause is continued.

A true copy from the record.
In Testimony Whereof, I have hereun-
to set my hand and affixed the
(seal) seal of said court. Done at of-
fice in Benton, Missouri, this
19th day of September, 1923.

H. F. KIRKPATRICK
Circuit Clerk.

\$400,000 Loss in Cotton Fire

Blytheville, Ark., Sept 23—Twenty
three hundred bales of cotton were
destroyed entailing a loss of approx-
imately \$400,000 when lightning struck
the plant of the Blytheville Compress
and Warehouse Co. Wednesday night.

"If you had to pay the farm wife
a salary based on her actual worth,
she could command at least \$3,800 a
year, as seamstress, landress, cook,
nurse, assistant hired man, general
manager and several tasks," declares
Professor Ruby Green Smith of Corn-
nell.

WEDDING CUSTOMS OF OLDEN
TIMES

Marriage among Christians develop-
ed from the marital customs of pagan
Greece and Italy, and out of like us-
ages of the Jews. At first marriage
was merely a social contract, the es-
sence of which was the taking of the
woman by the man. As time progress-
ed, the church, in order to prevent
abuses, introduced the custom of re-
cognizing only those marriages where
the priest gave nuptial blessings.

The ancient Anglo-Saxon bride
groom at the time of the betrothal,
gave the bride a number of gifts as a
pledge, or "wed," from which has
come the word "wedding." A ring
included in the gifts, was placed on
the right hand. This was changed to
the left hand at the marriage cere-
mony; the bridegroom, putting the
ring first on the thumb, then on the
first finger and then on the second
finger to signify the trinity. Finally
the ring was placed on the bride's
ring finger, as a reminder that, next
to God, her duty was to her husband.

The use of the ring as a pledge is of
remote origin. The Egyptian marriage
service included the ring and the
wearing of it gave the wife the right
to issue orders in her husband's name.
Wedding rings in olden times were
chased set with stones and inscribed
with emblems, mottoes or the initials
or names of the contracting parties.

Many superstitions have been at-
tached to the ring. In Ireland, and in
many places in England, it was sup-
posed to cure a sore; and if rubbed
on a wart would cause it to gradually
disappear. The Romans believed in a
peculiar virtue of the ring finger and
their physicians stirred medicines with
it.

At the marriage of the Anglo-Sax-
ons, the bridegroom, was presented
one of the bride's shoes, as a token of
the transfer of authority; and she was
made to feel the change by a blow on
her head given with the shoe. After
one of these ceremonies the wedding
guests went to the bridegroom's home
with the newly-weds where a cele-
bration was staged. Throwing old
shoes as the wedding pair left the
brides home appears originally to
have implied that her parents surren-
dered all authority over her.

An old custom in the North of En-
gland was for the young men to strive,
immediately after the ceremony, to
pluck off the bride's garters. This was
done before the altar. Although the
bride was often thrown down in such
contests, she generally was gartered
with ribbons for the occasion.

In Scotland a bride was lifted across
the threshold of her new home. It was
taken as an unlucky omen if a dog
ran between the bridal pair on the
wedding day. In Derbyshire prospec-
tive brides told the bees of their wed-
ding, and decorated the hives for the
event. In many parts of the highlands
there still exists an ancient custom
of breaking over the head of the bride
a part of the wedding cake; the guests
scrambled for the pieces.

Drinking wine at marriages was a
custom derived by the English from
their Gothic ancestors. The wine was
drunk and the sops (cakes or waffles)
were eaten after being blessed by the
priest.

In Genoa, a girl 15 or 16 years old,
was kept strictly at home and a match
was negotiated by her parents with-
out her consent. The matchmaker, who
was usually a woman, was presented a
sum of money for her services on the
wedding day.

China today arranges a great many
of its weddings the same way. The
bride, heavily veiled, preceded by her
gift bearers, enters the home of her
future mother-in-law, where the bride
groom awaits her. After the ceremony
the veil is lifted and the couple see
each other for the first time.

The origin of the bridal veil is one
of the most peculiar customs that has
been handed down from days of old.
Originally nuptial ceremonies were
performed under a square piece of
cloth, held by each corner over the
bride and groom in order to conceal
the blushes of the former. The lifting
or dropping of the veil as soon as the
wedding ceremony had been conclud-
ed was emblematic of the fact that,
being married, the bride might expose
her face freely to the world.

The expression, "tying the knot,"
grew out of a superstition of the
Babylonians. In one part of the cere-
mony a thread from the bride's dress
and one from the bridegroom's suit
were tied together into a knot.

Scrubbing is made easier with a
new brush with a container at one end
from which soft soap exudes into the
bristles.

A race of Lilliputians, scarcely four
and a half feet tall, live on the Adna-
man Islands in the Bay of Bengal. In
fishing they do not use hook and line
but shoot the fish, the bowman balanc-
ing on the prow of his canoe and then
following the arrow after the fish is
struck. The canoes are hewn with
stone tools for single logs and are
very thin.

PROHIBITION A FAILURE

Washington Telegram in Detroit News
The United States Government is in
possession of indubitable evidence col-
lected from all parts of the country
that prohibition, as now administered
is a failure; that the Government of
the United States is face to face with
a situation without a parallel in all
the history of modern civilization;
that unless immediate steps are taken
for the control of the liquor traffic,
the great American experiment in self
government is doomed to a moral
breakdown threatening the very ex-
istence of American free institutions.
More than ten times as many persons
are engaged in the liquor traffic in
this country today than ever was the
case before prohibition. Enticed by
the enormous profits and the possi-
bilities of sudden wealth, a large per-
centage of the youth of the land en-
ter this outlaw trade are being de-
bauched physically and ruined morally.
In many localities a state of civil war
virtually exists, the contacts between
the rummers and the authorities be-
ing exclusively of the military nature
and the victory secured by the side
shooting first and fastest. Outlaws
themselves, the dealers in contra-
band liquor are the victims of other
outlaws who export from and rob and
murder them, until we have the spec-
tacle in every large center of popula-
tion of numerous armed bands prey-
ing upon each other and the list of
killed runs high into the thousands.
Taught contempt for all law by the
successful operations of the bootlegger
and the hi-jacker, every large city
swarms with youths who arm them-
selves and rob not only the liquor
dealer but also hold up and rob busi-
ness houses of all kinds and pedes-
trians on the streets and when resist-
ed shoot to kill. In no other country
on the globe is there such an epidemic
of murder and robbery.

Members of Congress who have
studied the evidence are appalled. Cer-
tain of these members, ardent sup-
porters of prohibition and firm believ-
ers in the theory of prohibition,
frankly place the blame for the pre-
sent situation upon the shoulders of
hypocritical officials of the Govern-
ment, both legislative and executive.
They point to the niggardly little
agency in the Treasury Department
charged with the enforcement of pro-
hibition, when the law should require
the use by the executive end of the
Government of every force at its com-
mand, including all the departments
and not excepting the Army and Navy.
Either this, they say, or the Govern-
ment itself must undertake to handle
the liquor traffic in a way to take
out of it all chance of private profit.
The present method, they say, simply
can be endured no longer. For, instead
of curbing and eliminating the liquor
traffic, it is causing that traffic to
spread continuously until it threatens
to engulf the nation. Bribery of en-
forcement officials and of police is a
very common phase of the revelations.
Judges everywhere report that con-
viction of a rummer by a jury has
become a rarity, even when the evi-
dence is conclusive. Men of the high-
est repute report that in some sections
of some big cities one cannot walk a
mile along a residence street without
laying eyes upon a house in which an
outlaw still is not operated or liquor
of some kind is not sold. The same
reports established that outlaw dis-
tilling is becoming a regular industry
among the farmers in many sections
of the country.

The record of major crimes in this
country is rapidly distancing that of
any other section of the known world
with these things true the members
referred to say emphatically that the
hour has struck when all right-mind-
ed and patriotic citizens must insist
and accept no denial, that the Govern-
ment find the remedy. Either use every
agency of the Government to enforce
the law or that failing, take the pro-
fit out of the traffic in intoxicants.

Georgia and Arkansas were the last
states to admit women to practice law.

WRIGLEY'S

Take it home to
the kids.
Have a packet in
your pocket for an
ever-ready treat.

A delicious confection
and an aid to
the teeth, appetite,
digestion.

After
Every
Meal

Sealed in its
Purity Package

WRIGLEY'S
JUICY FRUIT
CHEWING GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS

In Baden a woman officiates as min-
ister of the gospel in a womens prison.
"Just my luck," said the prisoner,
as he threw the magazine across the
cell in disgust. "Nothing but contin-
ed stories and my execution's fixed
for next Friday."—Key of the House.

The periodical cicada, or seventeen-
year locust, as it is popularly called,
appears in some parts of the country
every year. These various groups are
recognized as different broods by ento-
mologists and each has a number, ac-
cording to its appearance.

Representing only companies of unquestioned standing,
my office offers you protection against any hazard:—
death, accident, disability, fire, lightning, tornado, burg-
lary, theft.

You can be protected against any automobile loss, loss to
live stock by death or work of the elements, breakage of
plate glass, theft of jewelry—anything.

If you need a fidelity, surety or contract bond it will be
quickly procured. Liability coverage that is unexcelled.

In adversity you will find my INSURANCE POLICIES
and this agency your BEST FRIEND.

INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS—SOUND, SAFE, SURE

Howard E. Morrison

208 Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.
Telephone 8

Use Red Crown

The High-Grade Gasoline

This Winter

ENJOY a snappy response
from your motor — in-
stant starting — a quick,
peppy get-away — eager,
smooth acceleration — power
to do — and racing speed for
that emergency you cannot
anticipate.

No need to dwarf your motor
with inferior gasoline and
struggle through the cold
weather with a sluggish motor
—hard to start—no life in the
get-away — feeble in power —
laboring in speed.

Red Crown contributes more
pleasure and satisfaction to
cold weather motoring than
any other single factor.

Now is the time to join the
host of constant users — num-
bering into the millions.

Buy Red Crown

At the following Standard Oil Service Station:
Front and Goddard

And the following Filling Stations and Garages:

Stubbs Greer Motor Co., Kingshighway
and E. Malone St.
J. W. Emory, Matthews, Mo.
Morehouse Drug Co., Morehouse, Mo.
Marshall Land Co., Blodgett, Mo.
Sikeston Oil Co., Kingshighway & Tudor
St.
Alsop Garage, Matthews, Mo.
Superior Garage, Morehouse, Mo.
Walton Motor Co., Blodgett, Mo.



Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)

Sikeston, Mo.

Wednesday Specials

Fairyland Bleach Domestic, soft
finish, yard wide; per yard
(10 yards to a customer) **10c**

Large size Mavis Talcum
Powder, per can **15c**

Hundreds of useful items at prices that are right

Watch for Our Saturday
Specials

Keep your eyes on this store for bargains

HARDWICK'S
ECONOMY CENTER
Sikeston, Missouri.

BRIEFLY TOLD

Eighteen tugs were required recently to move the liner Majestic into her pier.

The largest alligator in captivity is thought to be several hundred years old. It weighs 1,400 pounds and is thirteen and a half feet in length. The age is determined by the width of the nose between the eye-teeth. After the reptile is ten feet long, the nose widens one-quarter of an inch for each fifty years the alligator lives. The average adult weighing about 1,000 pounds will yield approximately one and one-half gallons of alligator oil and a valuable hide, which, when tanned, weighs from thirty-five to forty pounds.

Magnus Johnson, recently elected Farmer-Labor Senator from Minnesota, made the following statement: "Sixty-five per cent of the wealth of this country is in the hands of two per cent of the population, and unless there is a better distribution of this wealth the common people are going to revolt against it."

A prominent Paris daily paper, deploring the corruption of masculine styles and behavior by Americans in Paris, says that although Britishers in Paris "remain gentlemen with waistcoats and yellow kids, many Frenchmen follow the lead of Americans who have left their vests in New York, their gloves in Washington, and arrive with naked hands and floating cravats."

Motor cars belonging to the King of England have no number plate. When His Majesty is on a ceremonial tour throughout his domain his car is distinguished by the royal standard badge which is fixed in front. This badge is superseded by a small blue light on the canopy above the chauffeur's head at night.

To keep the Central American Republics—Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, San Salvador—members of the League of Nations, reduced annual dues will be allowed them. Not one of these nations has paid its annual dues to the League since becoming a member. They claim their assessments are too high.

Prince Obolensky, a former millionaire cousin of the assassinated Czar of Russia, is commissioner of agriculture for all Russia and is successfully spreading the gospel of work in an effort to reconstruct that country. Farmers will carry on negotiations with the government on a basis of wheat instead of gold basis. The commissioner believes that the coming wheat crop will provide at least 250,000,000 rubles' worth of wheat, and although Germany has tried to purchase the entire output, Moscow officials say they will hold out for higher bids from France and other nations.

The Roosevelt Newsboys' Association of Boston has started a movement to have every newsboy in the country contribute one cent to a collection of pennies to be melted down and made into a miniature reproduction of Laddie Boy, former President Harding's famous dog. The statue is to be presented to Mrs. Harding.

JUDGE TONEY'S PARABLE.

The oldest survivor of the Hatfield McCoy feud in Kentucky was buried the other day, dying a natural death, though somewhat hastened it may be by wounds and scars of former battles. Which recalls Judge Sterling B. Toney's famous parable. Here it is:

"Man that is born in Kentucky is of feud days and full of virus.

"He fisheth, fiddleth, cusseth and fighteth all the days of his life.

"He shunneth water as a mad dog and drinketh much good whiskey.

"When he riseth from his cradle he goeth forth to seek the scalp of his grandsire's enemy and bringeth home in his carcass the ammunition of his neighbor's wife's cousin's uncle's father-in-law who avengeth the death.

"Yea, verily his life is uncertain and he noeth not the hour he may be jerked hence.

"He goeth forth on a journey half shot and cometh back on a shutter full of shot.

"He riseth in the night to let the cat out, and lo! it taketh nine doctors three days to pick the buckshot from his body.

"He goeth forth in joy and gladness and cometh back in scraps and fragments.

"He calleth his fellowman a liar and getteth himself filled with scrap iron even unto the fourth generation.

"A cyclone bloweth him into the bosom of his neighbor's wife and his neighbor's wife's husband bloweth him into the bosom of Father Abraham before he has time to explain.

"He emptieth a demijohn into himself and a shotgun into his enemy, and his enemy's son lieth in wait for him on election day, and lo! the coroner ploweth up a 40 acre field to bury his remains and those of his enemies!"

—Topeka Kansas Post.

WORLD'S GREATEST BANKING SYSTEM

By CRAIG B. HAZLEWOOD
President Association of Reserve City Bankers

Conceived in the spirit of common good, for the best interests of government, banks and public alike, based on broad and correct principles relating to the nation's currency and credit, the Federal Reserve System represents the greatest piece of economic legislation enacted by an American Congress.



C. B. Hazlewood

The System's record of achievement through a world war, an inflation period of dizzy heights, and months of serious and costly liquidation. It is a matter of greatest importance that very earnest and patriotic thought be given to the two questions: How far has the system succeeded, and in what particulars has it failed, to give our country as strong and as useful a financial system as human mind can devise?

The hope and expectation of those who framed the Federal Reserve Act that the machinery set-up for the origination, distribution and automatic retirement of currency issue, which should be entirely responsive to the needs of trade and the varying conditions of business, have been wonderfully well realized. Every possible effort must be exerted to preserve the Federal Reserve System from political alliance and to keep its powerful influence entirely devoted to the building up of the greatest banking system in the world.

The first bank of the United States was established in 1791 and failed to obtain a renewal of its charter in 1811. The opponents charging that the bank was a "money trust" controlled by foreigners, a tool in the hands of the Federalists, and that the act chartering the bank was unconstitutional. Note the use of the words "money trust." We have the idea that this is a modern term. The suspicious which animate the demagogue today have not changed in a century.

The second bank of the United States was chartered in 1816 and failed to obtain a renewal of its charter in 1831, the reasons being a widespread belief that the bank was unconstitutional, the hostility of the states, the opposition of the state banks, the rise of democracy, and the envy and hatred which the poor always feel toward the rich.

Both banks functioned well and accomplished much for the country during crucial times. The downfall of both was caused simply and solely by attempts to place the determination of banking policies in the hands of political authorities.

The delicate handling of currency and credit, to the high end that the best interests of all may be served with special privilege to none, cannot be left to others than those who are competent through proven judgment and experience. The danger of politics in the Federal Reserve System is a real one; upon us is placed the grave responsibility of forever keeping the great system clean.

MAKING CAPITALISTS OUT OF WORKMEN

Festus J. Wade Says Anarchy Disappears With the Development of Thrift.

When the savings pass-book comes into a man's life to stay the red flag goes out. What the country needs is to bring about a condition whereby the man who works with his hands shall take the same interest in his affairs as the capitalist does in his. Probably the best way to do this would be to turn the workman into a capitalist. And this is exactly what he becomes when he saves his money and builds up a reserve fund. He remains a capitalist as long as he holds on to that money. The satisfaction of seeing his money reserve mount up will discourage the waster to take a layoff now and then. It will encourage him to work a full six-day week and thereby increase the labor hours applied to production.

The American people can solve any problem they set themselves to. We provided for a sound currency when the greenbackers and inflationists were routed and the gold basis established. The Federal Reserve Bank was established and solved a problem for which most people thought there was no solution. A number of years ago, when there was a crisis or when a bank failed, we all used to shut up our vaults tight and let nothing get out. Instead of bettering conditions we made them worse. Now if failures occur few people, except those directly interested, are disturbed.

Perhaps the most important problem of all right now is to do away with labor waste. It never can be done by preaching, by agitation or by force. It can be done by selling the workman on the idea of becoming a capitalist. This can be brought about by the right kind of bank advertising. Who is there to say that an advertising dollar bringing about this result would not be a constructive dollar?—Festus J. Wade.

THE ONLY "SURE THING" IN THE INVESTMENT FIELD

The Advice of Honest Men Who Know, and Willingness to Be Content With Reasonable Return, Declared Only Safe Road to Assured Income.

"Success in life depends upon the investments made of talents and time," says an article on investing prepared by the Committee on Public Education of the American Bankers Association. "Future return will be gain or loss, according to these investments. That is a law of life which controls investment of money, just as it controls investment of talents." The article, which is particularly timely in these days when so many are being robbed by fake investments, continues:

In the business sense, the word investment relates to the use of money in acquiring ownership of property. Ownership may represent entire possession of property as of a home; partial ownership as holding stock in a corporation; or conditional ownership as in the case of buying a mortgage or a bond. When a person makes an investment in bonds, he is really loaning his money to the government or corporation issuing them. He will receive the interest which they earn as long as he owns them, or until they are paid off.

Ownership of great corporations is vested in individuals who have invested money in their stock or bonds. Many people regard the ownership of the United States Steel Corporation, for example, as differing from the ownership of, say, a small workshop. Yet investors in shares of Steel Corporation stock are entitled to the same rights, under the law, as the owner of the workshop. In the corporation, the owners hold certificates of stock as evidence of their investment, whereas the owner of the little workshop holds a deed as title to his land.

Capitalistic Laws Protect Investors Because the laws stand for the equal protection of all investors, it is possible and profitable to make good investments. It gives an incentive to work hard and to invest. The person who wishes to invest must first work and accumulate funds with which to do so.

Bonds are always secured by mortgages on the lands, buildings or other property of the corporation for which the money has been used. When a bond matures the money must be repaid to the owner of the bond.

All investors are a part of a great financial system which gathers up and puts to work the wealth of the country for the mutual benefit, prosperity, and well-being of all. In America, it is possible for any one who is willing to pay the price of self-denial and hard work, to be an investor. Good investments made in early life by saving such small sums as may be possible, lay the foundation for providing the comforts of later years, when it is harder to earn a livelihood and when poverty often becomes the condition of those who have not practiced thrift in youth.

It is not wise for those without ex-

perience to undertake to make investments of their money without guidance by those who know. Many companies are constantly being organized to promote unsound schemes, referred to as "wild-cat." There are always solicitors ready to relieve people of their savings by the promise of big returns. The lure of great wealth is always a temptation by which thousands of thrifty people are deprived of hard-earned savings every year. Widows and orphans who have inherited money are frequently sought and made the targets of these fake-stock salesmen. Misery and suffering are the usual results.

Greed Defeats Safety

Many people with small means also lose money because they insist on a high rate of interest on their investments. Safety of principal should be considered above large returns in interest or dividends. Small investors should never buy high-rate, speculative investments, in which there is a great risk, but should stick to those which pay a fair rate and which are known to be safe.

To know whether an investment is worth buying the investor should go to a banker, or a successful business man in whom he has confidence, get his opinion and act in accordance with it. In all probability this will mean the difference between successful investment and total loss of his money.

The banker deals with investments every day and desires to give all the help and information he can, and the business man has learned by experience the need of caution and careful judgment. They believe one should have a clear understanding of an investment before it is purchased. They know the need for avoiding stock promotion schemes and get-rich-quick propositions which in many cases have brought poverty and suffering. While many states have passed laws aimed to protect the public against promoters of fake investments, thousands of people annually fall victims to their wiles, because they fail to seek advice of those experienced in making investments.

Good advice and temperate expectations mark the only road to safe investment and an assured income. There is no other certain way.

HOW A RIP-ROARING RADICAL WAS TAMED

By JOHN OAKWOOD

The best story of the taming of a radical I have ever read is told by A. B. Farquhar in his book "The First Million the Hardest." It throws more light on the meaning of capitalism and the futility of socialism than a library full of books on sociology, economics and politics. Here it is as Farquhar tells it:

"The best antidote for acute economic insanity is ownership of property. My favorite example is Otto Steininger. He was one of my first employees and was a rip-roaring anarchist. He insisted that all wealth came from the workers and therefore should go back to the workers. He was particularly bitter against his landlord and hardly a week went by that he did not announce that he had definitely decided that he would like to shoot the landlord the next time he came around for the rent. Finally I asked him smilingly after one of these outbursts:

Buy, Don't Shoot

"Why don't you buy your own house instead of shooting your landlord? Then you would not have to pay any rent. If you do shoot him you may get into trouble."

"He did not think much of the idea apparently but in a day or two he asked me how he could buy the house. I answered: 'That house can be bought for \$800. You are getting good wages. I will buy that house for you, take \$4 a week out of your wages, and in less than four years you will have it paid for.'

"He went off again. The next time he came back it was with his wife. He said: 'We are going to buy that house but since we have no children you can take \$10 instead of \$4 a week out of my pay envelope.'

"I bought the house and then Otto's chief concern was to get it paid for, which he did in a little more than a year. There was another house next door to him. In a short while after he had paid for his first house, he stilled up to me and said:

"I can buy that house next door for a thousand dollars. Now that we have no rent to pay we are going along good. What would you think about me buying that?"


Cotton plants under heavy boll-weevil infestation grow more luxuriantly and attain greater size than when not infested and so furnish shade favorable to the breeding of more boll-weevil.

An acre burial plot near Lancaster, Ohio, was bequeathed by Nathaniel Wilson 100 years ago to President Andrew Jackson as a burial place and to his successors in the Presidency. No Chief Executive has ever availed himself of the privilege, however. The donor died in 1836. Locust trees are within the inclosure and it is surrounded by a high, octagonal stone wall. The place is known locally as the "President's Acre."

The largest artificial lake in Europe is located on the island of Sardinia. A hydroelectric development has recently been completed on the Tiro River, near Oristano, in which 420,000,000 cubic meters of water have been impounded; and this is but the first of a series of seven artificial reservoirs included in this project. The water will be used for irrigation and power and will give permanent employment to more than 200,000 people.

Chicago is only twenty-eight per cent "American" in the strictest sense of the word. The statistics collected by the Chicago Association of Commerce show that seventy-two per cent of the population, or 1,947,376 persons, are of foreign birth or parentage. The Federal census classes all persons born in this country as Americans, but the association of commerce made a finer distinction. Less than twenty-five per cent of the white population of Chicago are "Americans" as classed by the association of commerce.

The first great authority on card games, Edmund Hoyle, died in London 154 years ago. Hoyle's peculiar genius won recognition in his life time, and the phrase, "According to Hoyle" was already in general use at the time of his death. His books on games were best sellers, and Hoyle realized more money from their sale than usually fell to the lot of authors in that period. His treatise on whist, first published in 1743, ran through five editions in one year, and Hoyle received about \$5000 from the publisher. For a time Hoyle held a public office in Ireland which paid him \$3000 a year, although his duties required but a small part of his time. Hoyle also gave instructions in whist to the nobility and gentry, his charge being \$5 per lesson.



Mr. Glancy
of
The MARQUETTE
18th St. and Washington Ave.
St. Louis

A Refined Hotel for Your Mother, Wife and Sister

Rates:
Room with Private Bath
One Person \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00
Two Persons \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00
Rooms without bath, \$1 and \$1.50

GROWING RECOGNITION OF ADVERTISING'S USE

Advertising first established its place as an economic factor as a sales aid, but as understanding and use of it have increased, its possibilities in other fields have developed until today we find it employed in many forms of service hitherto unthought of. Advertising has long been hampered in its use by precedent, tradition, conventions, and prejudices, which under analysis and experience, find little to warrant their existence. Gradually the falsity of their claims is being proved.

We were told for many years that it was undignified for a bank or fiduciary institution to advertise, and this edict, born of some superstition of the past, was accepted without question until finally it was intelligently challenged and it was discovered under analysis that there was no sufficient reason for its support. The inevitable conclusion of logic is that, whatever is of genuine use to human beings, whether it be goods or services, can, with truth and dignity, be advertised and sold, and that it is just as proper to merchandise forms of service as various kinds of commodities.

In the logical development of this new understanding of the power of advertising during the last decade, we have seen many of our banking fiduciary and investment institutions actively employing the sales value of advertising in the marketing of their services. In this intelligent use of publicity they are not only increasing their own immediate business return, but they are also helping to spread a better understanding of financial service and economic fact and theory upon which solid business relations can be built.—Francis H. Sisson, Journal of the American Bankers Association.

Electrically operated, an instrument has been designed which its inventor claims will plant living hair on bald heads.

France is developing cotton production under her own flag. Several plantations have been opened this year in Algiers and a net profit of 3,500 francs a hectare is reported for this crop. In the French Sudan, cotton equal to the best Egyptian has already been raised.

A competition among dye-makers is to be held in an effort to produce khaki cloth that will not fade. The dyes will be applied to khaki cloth, the cloth made into uniforms, and the uniforms worn two months in the tropics. The dye that best holds its olive drab will be used exclusively by the army in the future.

Poland's army is said to number 300,000.

ALBRITTON & FARRIS

Furniture, Undertaking & Floral Co.

J. B. ALBRITTON
Embalmer

Open Day or Night
Flowers for all Occasions

Day phone 17
Night phones 111 or 518



The New EDISON Baby Console \$175

Everyone who appreciates good music and artistic furniture quickly appreciates the superiority of the New Edison Baby Console.

The wonderful Re-Creating devices developed by Mr. Edison's \$3,000,000 laboratory research, are encased in a beautiful cabinet finished in brown mahogany suggestive of antique furniture.

Remember—the New Edison is the only phonograph that dares the test of direct comparison with the living artists.

Stop in today and inspect the
New Edison Baby Console

Businesslike terms are available to all worthy of credit in the purchase of an Edison. A good stock of late recreations may be heard at any time you call. Also, exclusive agents for Gulbransen Registering Pianos.

THE LAIR CO.

Sikeston, Mo.

Instruments and records on sale at Hardwicks Variety Store.

As Sure as Shootin'



That's the way you feel about getting the game, when you come here for your equipment before starting on a hunting trip.

We specialize on the best quality goods of every kind, so you know that everything you get is the best.

Winchester and Remington Arms and Ammunition

FARMERS SUPPLY COMPANY
Hardware Dept. Phone 205

Professional Directory

DR. H. E. REUBER
Osteopathic Physician
257-258 McCoy Tanner Building
Telephone 132
SKESTON, MO

HARRY C. BLANTON
Attorney-at-Law
Sikeston, Mo.
Rooms 210-12
Scott Co. Milling Co. Bldg.
Phones: Office 473 Res. 509

L. B. ADAMS
Veterinarian
Sikeston, Mo.
Office: At Residence, 903 N. Kings-
highway.
Office and residence 444.

CHIROPRACTIC
LEO H. SCHNURBUSCH
Chiropractor
209-211 Scott County Mfg. Co. Bldg.
Hours 2-5 & 7-8 p. m.
Sikeston, Mo.
YOU CAN GET WELL THRU
Chiropractic Adjustments

DR. T. C. MCCLURE
Physician and Surgeon
Rooms 216-217
Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.
Phone 244
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RALPH E. BAILEY
Lawyer
McCoy & Tanner Building
Sikeston, Mo.

W. A. ANTHONY
Dentist
Sikeston, Mo.
Phone 530
Office: Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.

SEE C. A. WARD
Agt. MET. LIFE INS. CO.
for monthly Income Ins.
SKESTON, MO.

DR. C. T. OLD
Veterinary Surgeon
Sikeston, Mo.
Office: J. A. Matthews Wagon Yard
Phone 114, Night, 221

GRESHAM & MONTGOMERY
Attorneys-at-Law
Trust Company Building
Sikeston, Mo.

B. F. BLANTON
Dentist
Sikeston, Mo.
Office: Dr. Smith's Rooms

C. W. LIMBAUGH
Dentist
Dr. Harrellson's office
McCoy-Tanner Building
Sikeston, Mo.

Don't hide your light under a bush-
el. If you are trying to do anything
for yourself and the community ad-
vertise it. Take the hint!

Jeff Meyer returned Saturday from
St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bean spent Sun-
day at McMullin.

J. A. Mocabee went to Poplar Bluff
Monday on business.

William Patterson left Monday on
a business trip to Jefferson City.

B. F. Smith left Sunday for Seven-
ty-Six where he will visit relatives.

For Sale—S. C. R. I. Red cockerels,
\$3 each—Angle Place, R. 9, Decatur,
Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Keith and fam-
ily returned Sunday from Indiana
where they have been for the past
week.

Ancl Bowmer, who has been visit-
ing his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Asa
Bomer, returned to St. Louis, Monday
morning.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Beck, accom-
panied by Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Brenton,
and Harry Newman of Poplar Bluff,
attended the Cape Fair Friday.

Mrs. A. J. Burgess and Mrs. Wm.
Simpson of Columbus, Ky., who have
been visiting Mrs. Mary Griffith and
family, returned to their home Satur-
day morning.

A new powder for use in small arms
and artillery has been invented. It
has all the driving power of the type
now used and is smokeless, flashless
and impervious to moisture.

FOR SALE—At half price, my
house at Morehouse, a 2 story 8 room
house, next door to E. O. Fisher. Well
worth \$5000; \$2500 will buy now; it
would cost \$3500 to build today. Lot
75X150 ft.—P. J. Kimener, Morehouse
Mo.

Misses Helen Thomas, Irene Hollis-
ter and Helen Harbin left Saturday
for Pasadena, Calif. The Standard
hated to see these splendid young la-
dies leave our city to take up their
abode elsewhere, but wish them the
greatest amount of success.

Troupe No. 1 and No. 2 took their
first hike of the season Saturday when
they went south of town. This was
the opening of this year's work and
regular meetings will be held from
now on. Troupe 2 will meet Monday
afternoon and Troupe 1 on Wednesday
afternoon.

Pompeii is to live again. At least
the high purpose of Prof. Spinazzola,
director of the Naples Museum, is to
make the city look as nearly as pos-
sible as it looked before it was de-
stroyed. Recent excavations have given
us a new idea of the ruined city and
of its people. Prof. Spinazzola, who
began the recent investigations, has
discovered that the houses were two-
story structures. Previously people
had supposed that they were of one
story. He has shown also that there
were little balconies and loggias, such
as we see in many Italian towns today,
that overhung and opened upon the
street. The new discoveries reveal that
shutters made of slats that opened
and closed like modern blinds usually
shut off the shops on front streets.
When the shutters were closed they
fastened on the inner side with a long
bar. In many of the shops various
articles were found that had been on
sale. In the interior of many of the
houses Prof. Spinazzola has discovered
little gardens, some of which are
scarcely larger than the top of a good
sized table. From the flower designs
of the frescoes on the walls he has
learned the varieties of flowers that
the inhabitants of Pompeii knew, and
has replanted the gardens with the
flowers that decorated the beds almost
2000 years ago! The resurrected Pom-
peii before was dead. Prof. Spinazzola
is making it live.

America's Marvels NATURAL AND OTHERWISE

By T. T. Maxey

CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL

The Chicago Drainage Canal ranks
well to the fore among the great en-
gineering feats of modern times.

The purpose of its construction was
twofold. Primarily to purify Chicago's
supply of drinking water, which is ob-
tained from Lake Michigan, by revers-
ing the flow of the Chicago river so
that the sewage from the city, instead
of being dumped into the lake, would
be carried off into the Des Plaines river
which in turn empties into the Illi-
nois river. Ultimately, to provide a
ship canal from Lake Michigan to the
Gulf of Mexico.

Commenced in September, 1892, and
formally opened in January, 1900, this
so-called canal is approximately forty
miles in length, has a minimum depth
of twenty-two feet, varies in width
from 100 to 300 feet at the top, and has
a capacity of about 300,000 cubic feet
of water per minute.

Four major operations were in-
volved in this huge task. First, the
Chicago river had to be both widened
and deepened for more than five miles;
next the digging of a canal for twenty-
eight miles; then the river had to be
diverted from the old to the new chan-
nel and finally the building of a tail-
race and a new channel for seven
miles.

Grave fears were entertained by
many that the cities past which this
diverted sewage must flow and which
obtained their supplies of drinking wa-
ter from this stream would be visited
by an epidemic of water-borne diseases,
particularly typhoid. Again the ques-
tion as to whether the taking of suf-
ficient water from Lake Michigan to
flush the canal would adversely affect
the interests of the states and cities
bordering on the lake, through the low-
ering of the surface of the water in
the lake, and in turn interfere with
the navigable capacity of the rivers
which flow into the lake, was long and
seriously discussed.

But scientific examination and in-
vestigation failed to substantiate the
threatened dangers from disease; the
imagined damage to the navigation in-
terests of the Lake Michigan region
failed to materialize.

That Chicago has benefited immeas-
urably from a sanitary standpoint
there is not the question of a doubt,
according to the reports of the health
department. When the locks in the
Des Plaines and Illinois rivers, which
connect the canal with the Mississippi
river are increased in size and the
fixed bridges which span the canal in
the Chicago zone are transformed to
swinging or lift bridges, it is expected
that barges and light-draft river craft
will move in large numbers from Chi-
cago, through this man-made channel,
to New Orleans.

(© 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

America's Marvels NATURAL AND OTHERWISE

By T. T. Maxey

THE CRADLE OF LIBERTY

Independence hall, oft referred to as
"The Cradle of Liberty," in historic
Chestnut street, Philadelphia, where
"Uncle Sam" was born more than 146
years ago, stands and looks very much
as it did when, on July 4, 1776, the
liberty bell rang out to the world from
its place in the tower the news that
the colonies in America had agreed to
withdraw from the rule of England.

The plans for this venerable brick
building, which is 100 feet long and 44
feet wide, were laid in 1729. Except
for the wings and the tower, the struc-
ture was completed a few years later
as a home for the Continental con-
gress.

Possessed of a simple dignity and a
quiet charm, Independence hall is a
substantial and imposing relic of Colo-
nial architecture—perhaps the most
historic of all American buildings. To
and through it come and go annually
hundreds of thousands of citizens, rep-
resenting every state in the Union and
many lands beyond the seas.

This building has been the center
of many a stirring and history-making
scene. In it met that Continental con-
gress which debated, then shaped,
subsequently adopted, and finally
signed, the Declaration of Independ-
ence. From its steps this precious docu-
ment was read to the people. In it
George Washington was commissioned
commander in chief of the Continental
armies. It was here that the first
American flag was raised on his birth-
day in 1861. It was to this building
that his body was carried to lie in
state, and here it was that congress
convened, following the close of the
Revolutionary war during the summer
of 1787, to agree to sign a constitution
for the newly-created United States.

The room in which, one by one, the
authorized representatives of the 13
colonies advanced in a tense at-
mosphere and affixed their signatures
in ratification of the Declaration of
Independence is indeed dignified. The
walls of the building are graced with
portraits of the signers and a painting
of that dramatic moment when the
signing was in progress.

Liberty bell, the most famous of all
bells in America, was removed from
the tower many, many years ago, and
now reposes within a glass cabinet on
the main floor, almost directly beneath
the location from which it rang out its
message of freedom on July 4, 1776.
(© 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

FARMER-BANKER CONFERENCES THROUGHOUT NATION DEVELOP WAYS TO AID AGRICULTURE

Collective Marketing, Diversified Farming, Promotion of
Agricultural Education and Use of Bank Instead of
Mercantile Credits Chief Lines of Suggested Action.

By D. H. OTIS,

Director, Agricultural Commission, American Bankers Association.



D. H. Otis

point of contact for the work of the Commission was established at this
meeting in the form of co-operation with the agricultural colleges.

In five other states—California,
Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Utah
—it was agreed at subsequent confer-
ences that bankers' agricultural com-
mittees would meet at the state agri-
cultural colleges and, in co-operation
with the college officials, work out a
program that they would recommend
to the banks.

The Texas Plan

It was at the Texas conference that
it was developed that the officials of
both the bankers' association and of
the state college felt the big problem
for that state was the establishment
of a system of collective, orderly mar-
keting. In order to bring this prob-
lem effectively before the farmers and
the bankers it was agreed to hold a
banker-farmer meeting in December.
Efforts will be made to get from 200
to 250 bankers to attend, each banker
to bring with him several representa-
tive farmers of his community. The
program and demonstration will em-
phasize the need of meeting the mar-
keting problem and point ways to a
satisfactory solution.

At Athens, Georgia, the conference
recommended that the State Bankers
Association take steps to raise a fund
for assisting deserving students to
complete a college course in agri-
culture or home economics. This
conference, recognizing the valuable
work being done by county agricul-
tural and home demonstration agents,
also went on record as favoring the
employment of agents in each county.

At the Raleigh, North Carolina, con-
ference the pressing problem, in addi-
tion to loans for worthy students, was
held to be encouragement of the farm-
er to practice greater crop diversifica-
tion. The conferees felt that the first
big step was to get farmers at least
to produce sufficient vegetables, fruit,
milk, meat and poultry to live on.

Many farmers, it was brought out, now
depend entirely on the cotton crop,
and buy the products named for their
own tables.

More Economical Credit

At the conference at Ithaca, N. Y.,
those participating felt that a better
understanding between farmers and
bankers would be beneficial to both.
At present a large amount of the credit
used by farmers is in the form of
mercantile credit, which, it was pointed
out, is much more expensive for
them than bank credit. It was felt that
a campaign of education is needed to
acquaint farmers with banking facili-
ties. The conference, therefore, recom-
mended that the Agricultural Com-
mittee of the State Bankers Associa-
tion, the agricultural college and rep-
resentatives of the Farm Bureau and
the State Grange get together for the
purpose of working out programs and
plans for further meetings to be held
in the various counties of the state.

At a conference held at Amherst,
Massachusetts, there were representa-
tives from Vermont, New Hampshire,
Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Con-
necticut. Emphasis was placed on the
importance of the Boys' and Girls'
Club work. The New England confer-
ence also felt that the importance of
bank credit over mercantile credit
should be stressed. A resolution was
adopted and is being sent to agricul-
tural committees in each State urging
that they get in touch with their agri-
cultural colleges and map out a pro-
gram for educating the farmer in re-
gard to the importance and the econ-
omy of bank credit over mercantile
credit.

The emphasis on this resolution
came not so much from the bankers
present as it did from the representa-
tives of the agricultural colleges and
the farmers.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF HALF TRUTHS

By JOHN OAKWOOD

A soap-boxer pointed at a great
factory. "Who built that factory?
Workmen!" he yelled. "Who run the
machines? Workmen! Who get the
profits? Capitalists!"

The soap-boxer told a half truth
that amounted to a whole lie. His
listeners did not know that that par-
ticular factory, typical of thousands
of others, was a complete refutation
of the lie—if only the other half of
the truth were told.

It is true the factory was Capital-
ized—for a million dollars. The net
profits gave annual dividends of 6
per cent, or \$60,000, to the stockhold-
ers. All that was true.

But it was also true that the mil-
lion dollar capital was divided up
into ten thousand shares of \$100
each. The ownership of these shares
was distributed among about one
thousand people. Several hundred of
them were workmen in the factory.
They were saving out of their weekly
wages and buying shares on the in-
stalment plan. They were Capitalists.

It was likewise true that shares
were also owned by workmen in other
factories, by clerical workers and by
small merchants. A good many were
also owned by widows and orphans
whose modest estates had been wisely
invested for them by their bank-
ers. They were Capitalists.

It was also true that the factory
corporation had issued a million dol-
lars in bonds to raise funds to buy
the material and pay the wages of
workmen to build the factory. These
bonds were owned as investments not
only by persons of wealth but also by
many people of moderate means who
had saved out of their wages and sal-
aries. They were Capitalists.

And it was also true that out of the
receipts of the factory, before a cent
was taken to pay interest on the
bonds, before a penny was used to
pay dividends on the stock, a good
many dollars were taken to pay
wages to the workmen.

The workmen were Capitalists too.
They were investing their strength
and their talents and their skill in the
factory—they were getting their divi-
dends out of its earnings as well as
the stockholders and bondholders.

NO BOON IN CHEAP MONEY

One thing that has been given up
is the idea that cheap money is al-
ways good for business. Farmers
want cheap money, business men
want cheap money, stock speculators
want cheap money, the U. S. Treasury
wants to float government loans on
cheap money, socialists, anarchists
and old-line greenbackers want very,
very cheap money. Everybody feels
that when the money rate is shoved
up it is an arbitrary damper on pros-
perity.

But we cannot have both a low rate
on money and a stable level of prices.
We can have one or the other—not
both together for any length of time.
A low rate of money means an in-
flated price level. A stable price
level means a fluctuating rate of dis-
count. That is, the public must learn
to look at the price level instead of
the bank reserves, as their measure
of expectation for a rise or fall of the
value of money.

Now this fact makes me feel that a
mistake is made if we do not fully ex-
plain to the public the power already
exercised by the bank rate and the
Federal Reserve Board and Reserve
banks. Our bankers and economists
see the bad use that is likely to be
made of political control of banking
and currency and they try to make
the people believe that so intricate a ques-
tion must be left to experts.

As a matter of fact our present
methods encourage the very thing we
wish to avoid. We let everybody be-
lieve that low rates on money are nec-
essary for prosperity and then when
bank reserves run low on account of
the effects of this belief, we are sud-
denly compelled to jump the rates to
protect the reserves. We get both a
cycle of prices and a cycle of bank
rates, whereas, if the public under-
stood that the rise of bank rates
should not wait until bank reserves
are low, but the rates should be ad-
vanced several months ahead for the
very purpose of preventing a fictitious
prosperity with its inflated price level,
then the public might be satisfied to
support the administrative regulations
which raise the rates at a time when
there seems to be no need of doing
it.—John R. Commons, University of
Wisconsin.

Honors for Club Members

The annual convention, Wisconsin
Bankers Association, presented diplo-
mas to fifteen boys and five girls
successfully completing four years
club work, the first time any state
bankers association has taken such
action.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Benton Democrat

Chas. Stubbs to Gehb Martin, lots
6, 7, 8 block 8; lots 11, 12 block 8
Murphy & Wall addition Illmo, \$60.

Bank of Oran to L. P. Woodard,
2.549 acres 18-27-13, \$1.
Elizabeth Glastetter heirs to Aloys
Heisserer, lot 4 block 1 Kelso, \$428.58.
Jacob Bom to Lee Baskett, 965
acres 28-15, \$1.

G. W. Ragon to Lee Baskett, land
on Power's Island, \$70,000.

J. W. Ingram to Isaac Kugman,
lots 13, 14 block 7, lots 10, 11 block
8 Loy addition Chaffee, \$300.

Mrs. M. S. Beck to J. W. Higgin-
bothen, lots 3, 4, block 1 Hilleman addi-
tion Illmo, \$100.

D. C. McLees to J. W. Higginbothen
lot 7 block 1 Hilleman 1st addition
Illmo, \$25.

A. J. Roth to C. A. Bleas, lots 19,
20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 block 2 Hillemann
addition Illmo, \$1450.

A. Ray Smith to Emma Ferrell, lots
J, 10, block 22 McCoy Tanner 4th
addition Sikeston, \$325.

John Brannon to Wylie & Pack-
wood, lot 29 block 41 Chaffee, \$300.

Eunice Green to Wylie & Packwood,
lots 12, 13, 14 block 18 Chaffee, \$600.

L. S. Hargrove to Illmo school dis-
trict, lots 11, 12 block 15 Lightner
addition Illmo, \$250.

C. D. Matthews Jr. to J. N. Chaney
lot 1 block 18 Chamber of Commerce
addition Sikeston, \$1.

C. D. Matthews Jr. to I. O. O. F.
lodge, lot 2 block 7 Chamber of Com-
merce addition Sikeston, \$1.

W. E. Sidwell to Ina Keller, lots
11, 12 block 4 McCoy-Tanner 1st addi-
tion Sikeston, \$1.

C. D. Matthews Jr. to I. Becker, lot
9 block 7, lot 14 block 8 Chamber of
Commerce addition Sikeston, \$1.

C. D. Matthews Jr. to Dan McCoy,
lot 1 block 13, lot 17 block 5, lot 13
block 11 Chamber of Commerce addi-
tion, Sikeston, \$1.

W. H. Tanner to Dan McCoy, lots
1, 2, block 34, McCoy-Tanner 7th addi-
tion; lots 33, 34 block 52; lots 9, 10
block 53; lots 7, 8, block 57, McCoy-
Tanner 9th addition Sikeston, \$1.

J. F. Moore to Albert Mosure, lots
5, 7, block 3 Ziegler addition Fortfelt,
\$200.

Monroe Cravens to Effie Green, lots
7, 8 block 1 Sikes 3rd addition Sikes-
ton, \$2000.

E. W. Welch to A. C. Hanna, lots
11, 12 block 24 Chaffee, \$3500.

D. T. Doty to Illmo school district,
lots 1, 2 block 15 Lightner addition
Illmo, \$425.

F. H. Mason to Illmo school dis-
trict, lots 7, 8, 9, 10 block 15 Lightner
addition Illmo, \$500.

C. D. Matthews Jr. to Women's
Club, lot 16 block 11 Chamber of
Commerce addition Sikeston, \$1.

C. D. Matthews Jr. to Lehman &
Foster Clothing Co., lot 15 block 6
lot 21 block 7 Chamber of Commerce
addition Sikeston, \$1.

Bessie Ralston to J. V. Bandy, lot
23 block 35 Chaffee, \$800.

W. G. Anderson to M. R. Thomas,
land in 24-29-14, \$1400.

W. H. Brooke to J. C. McClure, lot
7 block 16 Chaffee, \$1000.

Dan McCoy to W. H. Tanner, lots 7,
8 block 44 McCoy-Tanner 8th addi-
tion; lot 2 block 51, lot 1, 2, 11, 12, 13,
14, 15, 16 block 57 McCoy-Tanner 9th
addition Sikeston, \$1.

W. H. Tanner to J. F. Smith, lot
2 block 51 McCoy-Tanner 9th addition
Sikeston, \$200.

J. C. Lescher to Greene Lescher,
part of lot 3 outlook 20 Sikeston, \$1

G. L. Harris to John Cravens, lots
81, 19 block 23 Chaffee, \$150.

Joseph Hahn to John Menz, land in
18-28-13, \$1150.

Mary Murphy to E. D. W. F. Owens
lots 18, 19, 20 block 11 Cotton Belt
addition Graysboro, \$30.

Theresa Seitman to Henry and
Frank Seitman, 40 acres 21-28-13,
\$1500.

U. R. Elrod to J. A. Adams, lots
15, 16 block 36 Chaffee, \$4000.

J. W. Spies to G. L. Smith, lot 18
block 35 Chaffee, \$850.

L. Y. Twitty to W. T. Brown, lots
1, 2, 3 block 4 Joyce addition Vandus-
er \$1.

H. W. Duke to Poley Codell, lot 27
block 12 Chaffee, \$150.

Poley Codell to Clyde Stephens, lot
27 block 12 Chaffee, \$500.

NOTICE

To my satisfaction, I don't want
any one to enter my shop or reach in-
to my windows pick out my tools, or
use any of them in the shop when
I am away, you can't tell how much
it discommodes me or how much you
may damage same by not being ac-
quainted with the manipulation of
them. Who ever carried away my
snips Thursday did me an injustice
that I can't thank them for. Whoever
it was will do themselves a favor by
saying nothing about it, it was well
you returned them while I was away,
I'm raw about it.

Thomas L. Tanner

Mrs. J. A. Mocabee left Monday for
St. Louis where she will spend a few
days.

The Modern Home

Every modern home now enjoys
the many conveniences of Elec-
trical appliances.

If your home is not so equipped,
why not let us quote you prices
for the installation of Electricity
as completely or as limited as you
wish to use it?

Missouri Public Utilities Co.

PHONE 28

M. M. BECK, Manager



DO YOU WONDER?

Asks This Lady, "That I'm a Believer in Cardui?"—Had Been So Weak She Had to Go to Bed.

Osawatimie, Kans.—Mrs. E. E. Keast, formerly of Illinois, residing here, says: "We moved to this state eleven years ago, and I had good health for a long while; and then some year or so ago I had a bad sick spell. . . .

"I got so weak I couldn't go. I couldn't stand on my feet at all. I had to go to bed. I suffered a great deal. I was so nervous I felt I couldn't live. I tried medicines, and everything; had the best of attention, yet I wasn't able to get up. I lay for three months, not able to do anything.

"My husband is a bill poster and has circulars distributed. One day there came to be a Ladies Birthday Almanac among his circulars. I read it, and told some of the family to get me a bottle of Cardui. . . .

"I quit all other medicines and took it (Cardui) faithfully, and two weeks from the time I began to take Cardui I was out of bed—better than for months.

"I kept it up and continued to improve until I was a well woman.

"Do you wonder that I am a believer in Cardui? I certainly am. And I am sure there is no better tonic made for women than Cardui." NC-151

Each year Americans drink 4,000,000,000 bottles of soft drinks, exclusive of such beverages as near-beer made of cereals.

In the British Isles the buzzard lays two eggs, but never more than one bird is raised, as the incubation of the egg commences from the moment it is laid and the first bird gets the lion's share of the food brought home. When about four days old it launches a violent attack upon its companion and kills it.—Farm and Ranch.

Harley Jackson, son of J. W. Jackson, and Fred and Lon Jackson, sons of Walter Jackson, aided by other boys, captured a flock of twelve pelicans in the ally back of the Jackson home in Paris just as the storm broke last Thursday night. The pelicans, which were full grown, had become confused in the storm, and had alighted in the alley just as the boys were putting up a Ford car. Flashlights were used to blind the birds, and they were easily taken into captivity. After exhibiting the catch the boys released them, and they flew away to liberty.—Paris Mercury.

MISSOURI ROAD PROGRAM

There need to be no hesitancy on the part of the state's road officials or anybody else about urging the special legislative session which it is admitted has become necessary to deal with the highway program. The situation is slightly complicated but that a special session has become necessary is shown by explanations that the only alternative is the disagreeable one of long delay and a breaking up in part of the organization the Highway Commission has perfected.

A Washington statement repeatedly made and furnishing itself a reason for a special session is that our road code does not comply in all respects with the requirements on which alone federal aid can be obtained. So far as the important requirements as to highway maintenance is concerned the embarrassment arises in this way: Money for road repairs can be taken from the receipts for automobile registration, only after new construction costs, sinking fund and interest charges and organization expense have been paid. These accounts practically exhaust the receipts, leaving insufficient funds for maintenance. It is from this fund alone that interest can be paid on any further issues of bonds from the \$60,000,000 authorized. Our mileage in hard roads is already so great, in disarticulated sections as it is, that a large sum is required annually to fulfill the federal maintenance condition. But if further bonds in sufficient amounts to push construction are sold, a large sum will also be required annually to pay interest. There is not, in short money enough in the license fund, allowing even for material future increases, to pay both maintenance costs and additional interest costs. Without money for maintenance expenditure, federal help will not be available. Without money for increased interest charges, bonds in only limited amounts can be sold and without bonds road building must be checked. More current highway revenue is needed for maintenance. Only the legislature can supply it.

Mr. Gary has earned out the road program with commendable energy under the handicaps of the law requiring a beginning on the state system to be made on a substantial equal scale in each of the counties of the State. This has necessitated the inauguration of road work in 114 counties, and prevented any rapid progress toward a connected system of highways. A large amount of road work has been done, but it is as yet scattered and disconnected. The program contemplates a system of continuous state highways and in sections these are under way, but because we are required to cover the whole state instead of concentrating on specific routes, as they did in Illinois, continuity is necessarily longer of attainment.

The plan as contemplated was to be completed in 1923, but Mr. Gary says it can be and ought to be completed by 1927, and is working to that end. But to do so provision must be made for maintenance charges which will require a revenue of \$2,000,000 a year for that specific purpose. With this provided the federal aid can be continued, the roads under construction can be preserved from deterioration, and the bonds can be issued to push the roads to completion. In the present state of affairs the road work is satisfactory to no one because the completed sections start nowhere and go nowhere. It is important that the work be not checked, but that it go forward as rapidly as possible so that these pieces of road can be brought together into a connected system of highways worthy of the state.—Globe Democrat.

The faithful in Turkey are now permitted to wear gold teeth, according to a decree published by the Angora Minister of Religious Affairs. The law of Mohammed forbids the carrying of any luxurious ornament except a silver ring, the value of which must not exceed that of a winding sheet. At the time of Mohammed the prices of these two articles were practically identical.

In 1717 the Clarendon Press of Oxford brought out an edition of the Scriptures which at once became known as the "Vinegar Bible" on account of a typesetter's mistake which escaped the proofreader. The heading to Chapter XX of St Luke's Gospel read "Parable of the Vinegar," instead of the "Parable of the Vineyard." This error, however was not quite as shocking as that which gave to an edition of the Bible printed in 1631 the name of "The Wicked Bible." Readers of this remarkable edition found that the Seventh Commandment commanded them to sin, for the printer left out the little word "not". At least one copy of this Bible is extant and is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

ONE MAN OWNS A TOWN

Fifty Thousand Acres Also Belong to Lee Wilson.

What's Lee Wilson going to do with his 1-man town? is a question that is beginning to cause some worry, not only in the town itself, which is Wilson, Mississippi County, Ark., forty one miles west of Memphis, but with grizzled pioneers, railroad magnates, bankers in surrounding towns and financiers in St. Louis, Little Rock, Memphis and Chicago, who are wondering what Lee Wilson—he's 61 now—is going to do with a fast growing town of two thousand population which he owns, lock, stock and barrel.

Like some feudal baron of old, this man owns everything in sight on nearly fifty thousand acres. The only thing he doesn't own is a little yellow depot and a few hundred yards of steel rails, the property of the Frisco railway.

But even the Frisco system hasn't anything on Mr. Wilson. He operates his own little railroad, runs it to suit himself, and it's 150 miles long. They call it the Jonesboro, Lake City & Eastern railroad, and it links up Wilson with Jonesboro and Blytheville, Ark.

The perturbing thing about this 1-man town is that its getting so big that, as Mr. Wilson himself put it, "dog-goned if I got time to run it."

Incidentally, Mr. Wilson is a multi-millionaire. But also incidentally, and perhaps accidentally, the town has reached the point where even a multi-millionaire can't be expected to fill the shoes of a mayor, the chief of police the banker, the hotel proprietor the merchant, the preacher, the justice of the peace and all the other shoes incident to rule and control of a hustling town.

Pooh-Bah of the Whole Works

There's only one government official in town—he's the postmaster. The tax collector drops around once a year, but it's easy to collect in Wilson. He writes out a memorandum for Mr. Wilson and Mr. Wilson writes out a check for Mr. Tax Collector—and the ordeal is over.

There are 240 houses in Wilson and Mr. Wilson owns them all. His property, including the town proper, extends twenty-seven miles in length on way, eight miles another, and then winds along with the meanderings of the Mississippi River.

Besides the town of Wilson, Mr. Wilson owns: Eighteen plantations that will produce this year 6,500 bales of cotton. There are 6,900 acres planted in corn; 1,200 acres in wheat and 800 acres in alfalfa.

Thousands of acres of virgin timber.

A saw mill that represents an investment of 1-4 million dollars. Manufactured hardwoods from it are sold all over the world. Three locomotives, for logging purposes, are operated by the mill.

Mills that produce 300 barrels of flour and meal daily and represent an investment of \$150,000.

A \$125,000 box factory.

An 8-gin stand, electrically driven which cost him \$40,000 and has a capacity of ninety bales of cotton a day. A model ice plant that cost \$45,000 to install.

The Bank of Wilson with a capital of \$25,000 and surplus of nearly \$35,000.

A department store where one can buy anything from a toothpick to a flivver or a can of sardines to a train-load of cotton.

A modern school structure Mr. Wilson built at a cost of \$200,000. He also set aside one hundred acres of land surrounding the building. There is an annual deficit of \$10,000 in the maintenance of this school with its staff of twenty teachers, but a check from Mr. Wilson wipes out the deficit without argument.

And a Lot More

A drug store, garage and filling station, a church edifice, a hotel, a cafe, blacksmith shop and meat market, a community center building, waterworks plant, electric light and power plant.

Mr. Wilson's annual payroll runs around \$300,000. In round numbers the Wilson industries and plantations, exclusive of the railroad, bring in nearly 2 million dollars annually.

While there's no police force in Wilson, there is a code of unwritten laws, and nobody breaks 'em. There isn't an idle man in town and vagrants are impossible. Nobody can live in Wilson without Mr. Wilson's permission, for the simple reason he owns every foot of land therein and every house thereon.

Mr. Wilson is a part owner in a box factory in Kansas City, a wholesale grocery in Memphis and maintains offices in Chicago and St. Louis. He also has stock in an honest to goodness oil well.

Pays Rent To Himself

His every industry and each of his eighteen plantations is operated upon an intricate, but efficient accounting system. For instance, a submanager

When Other Fellows Are Talking About It, We Are Actually Making Deliveries With Chevrolets

THERE IS ONE WAITING FOR YOU

Superior Touring Car	\$495.00
Superior Roadster	490.00
Superior Coupe	640.00
Superior Sedan	795.00
Superior Light Delivery	495.00
1-Ton Chassis	550.00

F. O. B. FLINT, MICH.

LOUIS C. ERDMANN
SIKESTON MO. CHEVROLET TELEPHONE 268

of a plantation will start out at the beginning of the year. He will buy everything he needs from Lee Wilson borrow operating capital from Lee Wilson's bank. He pays the average profits on everything and the same interest charged by other banks. He keeps his own set of books, and at the close of the season he settles up with Mr. Wilson's varied industries, and whatever profit or loss there is credited or debited to his administration.

Mr. Wilson rents from himself. He pays himself \$45 a month for his 9-room house, and that's the maximum rent paid by any citizen of Wilson. The scale of rents runs from \$12.50 to \$37.50 a month.

Mr. Wilson's farm is so big, he employs an agricultural expert and operates his own agricultural experiment station.

One general plantation manager has supervision over eighteen submanagers.

No Idle Season

There's no season of idleness in Wilson and the plantations around it.

Five hundred negro families are employed. When the harvest is over they are assigned to land clearing operations, or employed in the logging and timber industry. And as long as a negro evinces any sign of energy, he's sure of a job and a home and plenty to eat and wear.

When Mr. Wilson put his namesake town on the map he was operating a one-horse sawmill and buying a few logs when he had enough money. That was a long time ago. He inherited a fortune when a boy, but this he expended in acquiring experience.

When his sawmill got to running good and netting him a good profit, he began to buy land. And he's still buying land.

When the cry of diversification first was sounded in the South and the cotton market went on the rocks, Mr. Wilson called in his managers for conference.

"We gotta diversify, boys," he said in his abrupt manner. "You must raise more corn and next year we're going to raise wheat galore.

"What are you going to do with wheat?" they demanded.

Mr. Wilson scratched his head and pondered. Then he said to his office executive:

"Telegraph for a flouring mill."

The flouring mill came and twelve hundred acres went into wheat the following season.

One of the outstanding features of this wonderful one-man town is in the excellence of its school. It is one of the best equipped in all Arkansas.

The Frisco railroad divides the town into two sections. On one side resides the white population, on the other the negroes. There is a big three-story negro hotel, a negro church, a negro clubhouse and auditorium and a negro baseball diamond.

Mr. Wilson isn't very talkative with strangers. But he's dynamic in action and he doesn't employ lagwards.

"Work hard when you work and play hard when you play," is his idea

of life. Incidentally, his full name is Robert E. Lee Wilson.

DEEP PLOWING IN FRANCE

The war furnished what is probably the biggest experiment in deep plowing that the world has ever seen. The fields of the fought-over regions in France were torn up so thoroughly and so deeply that many French authorities predicted that they would require many years to regain their fertility, and that their recovery might never be complete. On the other hand some agronomists claimed that the overturning of the soil would increase its fertility and prove a positive benefit.

Thus far developments have not justified either of these extremes of opinion. Commercial Attache C. L. Jones Paris, in a report to the Department of Commerce states that the devastated regions are being farmed and are yielding at about the same rate as the region that were not devastated.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic
Stops Malaria, Restores Strength and Energy. 60c

Used Cars

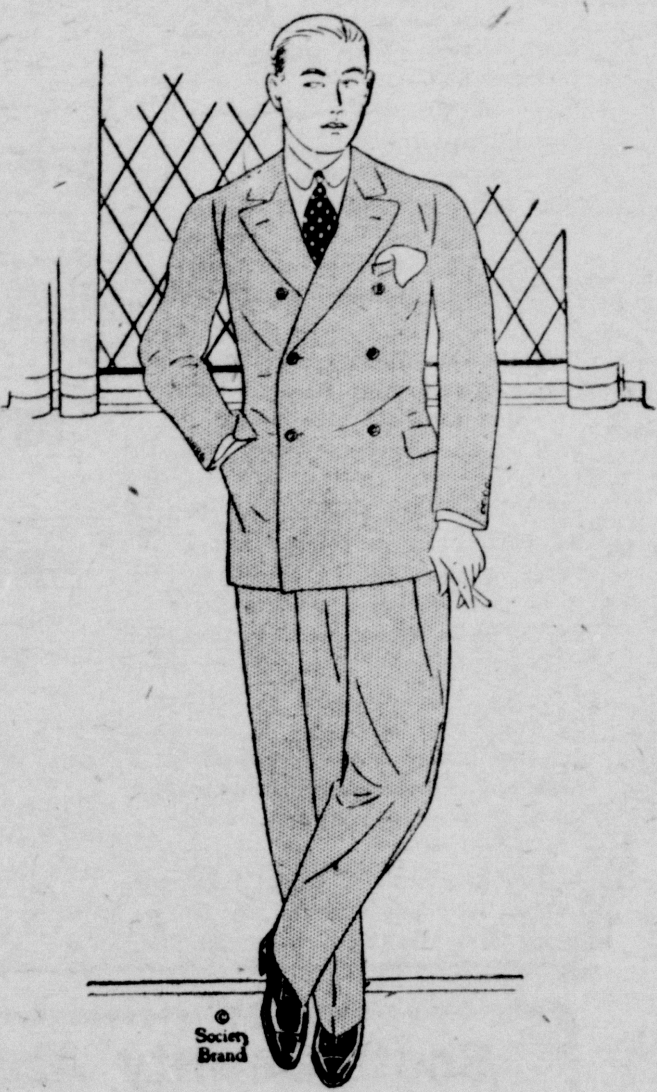
1 Ford Touring 1 Ford Coupe
1 1921 Hupmobile Touring
1 1923 4-cylinder Buick Touring
1 1923 6-cyl. Buick Sport Roadster
2 1923 6-cyl. Buick Tourings
1 1923 6 cyl. Buick 7 passenger Buick Touring

CASH OR TERMS

All Buicks bear the Buick service mark which is a guarantee.

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Taylor Implement and Auto Co.
Buick Distributors



Society Brand Clothes are known above all for their cut, particularly for the cut of their double breasted models. You'll see many double breasted suits this fall, but none with the smart air of the Yorkshire and Copely—the one semi-fitted, the other loose and easy.

A great variety at \$55 and \$60
Others as low as \$45

Buckner-Ragsdale Store Co.

Leading Men's Store of Sikeston

MINOR AILMENTS OF SWINE SHOULD RECEIVE ATTENTION

While hog cholera is still the most serious of swine diseases with which the farmer has to contend, his attention is called by the United States Department of Agriculture to the numerous other ailments of swine which, in time of unusual prevalence of cholera go unnoticed or probably diagnosed as cholera itself. The group includes anthrax, epilepsy, gastroenteritis, necrobacillosis, pleurisy, pneumonia, poisoning, swine plague (hemorrhagic septicemia), tuberculosis, and worms.

Other diseases not similar in appearance to hog cholera are either not recognized or not deemed of sufficient importance to require attention. Any deviation from normal in the functions of an animal, such as gait, appetite, or digestion, deserves the closest watching in order that measures may be taken to prevent serious results and possible losses. While some minor ailments of swine might be treated successfully by the owners, it is always well, in case of doubt, to call for experienced service.

The owner of hogs is interested in having his herd free from disease. The healthier the animals the quicker they will finish for market. In a large number of cases sickness and unthriftiness are due, directly or indirectly, to improper care in housing, feeding, and at farrowing time. Even under the best conditions hogs are liable to sicken, and in all circumstances of that character there is need of correct diagnosis in order that effective treatment may be given. Many factors are to be considered in distinguishing between hog cholera and the various other ailments and conditions that resemble that disease.

Although losses from hog cholera have been reduced over 60 per cent from the peak years of destruction, the lack of attention on the part of farmers in the proper care of swine herds still occasions a serious monetary loss each year to the swine industry as a whole. In all diseases, ailments, and abnormal conditions of swine, the same, simple, and effective method to adopt is one of prevention. Knowledge of the symptoms which denote the minor ailments is one of the best assets the swine raiser can have in insuring himself against losses from them.

Bernice Farmer of Charleston was in Sikeston Monday.

ARKANSAS TO SEND OUT TRAVELING EXPOSITION

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 21—An entire coach on the Arkansas Traveling Exposition train which will leave Arkansas shortly after the State Fair in October will be devoted to "cotton palaces" by Craighead, Mississippi and Greene counties, according to an announcement made recently by J. H. Hand and Clay S. Henderson, directors in charge of arrangements for the train.

In addition to the cotton display of these counties, a special exhibition will be included by the Jonesboro, Lake City and Eastern Railway Company. Two booths have been reserved on the booster train for this purpose. A display from Phillips County, showing its cotton and other products will be provided by Helena, which has already made arrangements with the directors for its exhibit.

Hand stated that the people of eastern Arkansas are especially interested in the program being made toward development of water-power projects on rivers within reach of them. When completed these projects will supply necessary electrical energy for the operation of cotton mills at home. This will mean \$10 more for every bale grown, he said.

Location of cotton mills within the borders of the state is one of the objects of the traveling exposition, which will spend several days in the manufacturing centers of the East, showing examples and specimens of the resources and industrial opportunities of the state during the tour.

Bicycles, \$10.00 cash, balance \$2.00 weekly.—Farmers Supply Co., Hardware Department.

M. W. Hoffman of Marston was a Sikeston visitor Friday and called at the Standard office. He is connected with the Marston Custom Gin.

E. A. Logan, agricultural statistician for Missouri with headquarters at Columbia, was a Sikeston visitor Friday and called at The Standard office.

Miss Jack Albright and Mr. Sid Finley were married Thursday in St. Louis. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Albright and is a very talented young lady. The young couple are expected to arrive in Sikeston today and from here they will go to Charleston where they will make their home. The Standard joins in wishing the newlyweds much joy.

CABINET SESSION GIVEN TO FARM SITUATION

Washington, Sept. 18—Virtually all of today's Cabinet meeting the longest held since President Coolidge entered the White House, was devoted to discussion of the agricultural situation.

Afterward it became known that Secretary Wallace was making a particular study of the wheat problem, and would report to the President late next week, presenting facts which were expected to enable the executive and his advisers to formulate a constructive program on sound economical lines.

Some of the suggestions under consideration include the raising by some wheat growers of other crops to replace commodities now imported. The growing of more sugar beets is one of the proposals considered.

There has been a large world wheat production this year, and reports to the chief executive and his official family indicate that Europe probably will take 200,000,000 bushels less of American wheat in the coming year than in the past year.

The Cabinet has been informed that cotton raising conditions are fairly satisfactory, and that the growers will receive a larger money return for this season's crop than in pre-war days.

The condition in the corn belt is held to be satisfactory, with prices remarkably high. Substantially the same reports regarding cattle and hogs have been received.

President Coolidge has an engagement to confer on Sept. 29 with a committee of Bankers of the Ninth Federal Reserve District, who will come to Washington to urge legislation reviving the United States Grain Corporation. They will propose that the corporation be given power to handle the wheat crop of the United States to the best advantage, but without any authority to fix a guaranteed price.

John E. Riley of New Madrid was a Sikeston visitor Monday.

Mrs. J. F. Cox and daughter, Miss Irene, shopped in Cape and attended the Fair, Friday.

Ernest Arterburn and James Moeabee have opened an office in the Sikeston Trust Co. Building where they will handle loans, real estate and insurance. They are positioned to handle a large volume of business on very advantageous terms.

CORN MATURING SLOWLY IN MISSOURI, REPORT STATES

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 20—Corn is maturing slowly in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, according to a crop condition report issued here today through the State Board of Agriculture by E. A. Logan, Regional Director of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the four states.

Corn crop conditions are good in the northern half of Kansas, while in the southern half the crop is in shock or silos, the report said. Nebraska corn is considerably late, maturing slowly, and apparently uninjured by recent frosts. Missouri corn is largely out of danger, according to the report there has been no serious danger yet. Killing frosts have been reported in Northeast Iowa but half of the crop is safe. Continuing, the report said:

"Kansas wheat seeding is general and has been for the past two weeks. Nebraska wheat seeding is under favorable conditions, and Missouri wheat seeding has begun. Process in seeding in Iowa is slow.

"Hay is plentiful in Nebraska and web worm on Kansas alfalfa has been abated. The fourth cutting may make a crop. Kansas grain sorghums are badly burned in the south-central and southwest part of the State. In other sections of the state the crop is heavy. Pastures are good in all States except Southern Missouri and Southern Kansas.

"Threshing in Iowa and grain is delayed by rains. Iowa corn canning is turning out unusually well. Tomatoes are ripening slowly, cabbages and onions going to market at the rate of twenty carloads a day. Apple picking has begun in Missouri and Kansas, with quality and color good except in southern sections of both States. Nebraska's apple crop is light. The size of the apples is good in most sections.

"A heavy movement of pigs is on from Kansas drouth sections. Cholera outbreak in Kansas is under control. Cattle movement for August and September is above former records. Drouth and flies cut down the condition of Flint Hill cattle. There is plenty of pasture. Missouri hogs are thin possibly reaching market later, fed out on new corn. The movement of feeder lambs in Iowa has begun."

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Forrester spent Sunday in Oran.

CASH FOR YOUR COTTON

We will open a special Cotton Department, under the supervision of well-known cotton experts, about

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st

In the meantime, our regular organization will buy or bid on your cotton in the seed. See us before selling. It will pay you, as we allow best possible prices. Ask Mr. J. T. Baty, at the Main Office, for further particulars.

The Scott County Milling Company - Sikeston, Mo.

STATE SCHOOL FUNDS SHOW DECREASE OF \$3,668 FOR 1923

Benton Democrat
Following is the list of apportionments made for the various school districts of Scott County of State school money, which totals \$69,544.61, as compared with \$74,212.28 in 1922.

Six sources furnish these state funds: regular state fund, state aid, county interest, township interest, railroad and telegraph taxes and teachers quota:	
Graysboro	\$384.87
Illmo	4589.82
Fornfelt	5624.79
Rockview	1252.81
Chaffee	8834.54
Diebold	1025.61
Kelso	960.92
Head	527.23
Commerce	2904.86
Macedonia	547.70
Pleasant Hill	290.51
Scherer	449.86
Wylie	421.31
Bleda	674.25
New Hamburg	1552.57
Big Island	118.25
Benton	2744.37
Oran	4389.57
Bryans	752.57
Perkins	1641.15
Campbell	274.22
Owensby	487.64
Hickory Grove	265.13
Morley	3639.94
Hunter (near Oran)	376.51
Hooe	887.97
Lusk	551.91
Lemons	486.29
Blodgett	3238.89
Vanduser	1976.34
Crowder	974.45
Marshall	389.81
Sand Prairie	593.33
Diehlstadt	1984.07
Lenox	153.49
Tanner	394.08
Hunter (near Sikeston)	300.08
Chaney	323.02
Dunaver	138.81
Miner	340.51
Stringer	426.80
Baker	456.88
Greer	343.06
Sikeston	9933.19
Boardman	247.30
Gangle	521.59
Amell	1068.65
	\$69,544.61

EASY TO REAR FAMILY OF NINE ON \$2000 A YEAR

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 18—To rear a family of seven, eight or nine children on \$2000 a year is merely a matter of management, according to testimony before the Board of Review by fathers of such families. The principals on which such a family can be provided for and educated on an income that government statistics say is barely enough for four people were given the board by six fathers, whose occupations ranged from drug store clerks to common laborer. They follow:

Whatever your income is, live within it.

In a city like Chicago there are hundreds of opportunities for free or cheap education that are available to all.

Everybody in the family must cooperate for the common good of all. Keep cheerful, and learn that "poor and content is rich enough."

Mrs. A. J. Meunier who has been in this city the guest of Mrs. Gunningham returned to her home in Sikeston Thursday.—Charleston Index

Four separate wrecks had cast up four men on a lonely island off the South seas. There were two Scotchmen and two Englishmen. After several years a passing steamer hove to and took the four aboard. Sandy and Donald found their way to the skipper's cabin and in telling their experiences Sandy said: "It would grieve you men, to see the Englishmen. Never a word did they speak all the time they were there; they were not introduced." And how did ye lads muck out?" inquired the skipper. "Aye, mon, the dee I found Donald on the beach we organized a Caledonian society, a golf club and a Presbyterian Church."—Argonaut.

WILD ANIMAL SANCTUARIES

Do wild birds and beasts convey information to one another?

As conclusive proof that they do, Francis Dickie, in a remarkable article in McClure's Magazine for September cites two amazing illustrations of how wild creatures have told others of their kind about human beings who have befriended them.

One of these is in Ontario, where Jack Miner has gained the confidence of thousands of geese and ducks. Starting a decade ago with a few birds that came to rest on the two ponds on his farm, he now is visited yearly by thousands of these migrating birds. His first friends among them told the others about him.

The other example is almost unbelievable on a wild animal sanctuary on Hardy Island off the coast of British Columbia. On this privately owned island dwells a colony of wild-tame deer and a wonderful man who has been their guardian for a decade. When he first went to the island he found a few wild deer. These he protected, diligently patrolling the shore to ward off hunters. The deer grew to trust him until they came to accept by night the food he placed out for them. Soon they visited his dwelling by day. That they "talked" about their human friends was revealed by the increase in the number of deer which soon began visiting the island.

"In the course of a season," says Dickie, "many deer visit the sanctuary, staying for varying lengths of time. In addition, there are about 50 'home guards'—old settlers who look upon the place as theirs. They cluster up the front yard of their guardian, they sleep on his doorstep. You can hardly move around the back of the house without stumbling over a fawn or two. They gather in the old orchard and eat wind fallen apples. Some of the real old-timers, quite without training, will pick the guardian's pockets for dainties, though they really are not hungry, for there is a great guest table in the open for all the beautiful, shy creatures that care to come and partake of his bounty."

"To take care of 'rush' times at this restaurant in the woods, there are side tables to accommodate extra visitors when the main banquet table is crowded. Each deer has a separate dish, and their table manners are perfect; no pushing or scrambling here, no grabbing for the other fellow's portion, but a quiet, orderly array of wild creatures that in ordinary times would dash madly away from the sight or scent of man.

"Many wild deer, visiting the island for the first time, come to feed, made brave by the information imparted to them by another visitor.

Mrs. Bob Stubblefield of Cape Girardeau, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hollister, Sikeston.

UNDERWOOD NO LONGER ADVOCATE OF LEAGUE

Chicago, Sept. 21—Senator Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama's candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, is no longer a strong advocate of the League of Nations, he is credited by the Chicago Tribune today as saying in an interview.

To the Senator, once an eloquent advocate of the league, who was in Chicago on his way to Washington from a fishing vacation at Eagle River, Wis., was attributed the following statement:

"I am no longer a strong advocate of the League of Nations. My original views are well known. On my trip abroad I saw the league at work. Developments then and subsequently have changed my attitude. The failure of the league to function in the dispute between Italy and Greece had much to do with the change."

U. D. C. ELECT NEW OFFICERS.

The U. D. C. met with Mrs. Jesse Kimes Friday, September 21. Eight members and two visitors were present.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Moore Greer, President; Miss Susie Hay, 1st Vice-President; Miss Burnice Tanner, Secretary; Mrs. Roy Ellise, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Jesse Kimes, Treasurer; Miss Myra Tanner, Registrar; Mrs. W. W. Hinchey, Historian; Miss Pauline Graham, Press Editor; Mrs. W. T. Marshall, Charleston, Parliamentarian.

The next meeting will be on the second Saturday in October at the home of Mrs. W. H. Sikes.

Miss Ruth Denman and Miss Martha Gresham spent the week end in Cape, the guests of Miss Van Etna Welman.

FOR SALE

One used 18 inch "Cole's Hot Blast" Heater, in good condition. \$15.00. A bargain.

Farmers Supply Co.
Implement Dept.

SEED WHEAT

Fulbio certified by State University. Guaranteed perfect, free from faulty grains, cockle, screenings, white caps, objectionable materials. Few cents more per acre will greatly increase your average yield. Limited quantity. Write now for price, sample, record results other farmers. Theodore Hopper, Box 438, Sikeston, Missouri.

Scott County Abstract Co. BENTON - MISSOURI

Compiles Abstracts of Title to Lands and Town Lots in This County

W. H. STUBBLEFIELD, President
H. D. RODGERS, Vice President
HAROLD STUBBLEFIELD, Secretary-Treasurer
Farm loans, long time, low interest rate. Correspondence invited.

FOR SALE

One slightly used 45x56 top, 6-foot extension table. Genuine Mahogany. French or mutton ham legs with center support and O. G. champered edge. A big bargain at \$45.00.

OUR PRICE \$25.00

Farmers Supply Co.
Implement Department

BRIGHT BROS.

Paducah's Greatest Ready-to-Wear Store
PADUCAH, KY.



Take pleasure in inviting you to attend an exhibit of

Coats, Wraps,

Dresses for Street and Formal Wear

Tailored and Fur Trimmed Suits

Youthfully designed for Miss or Matron
in Autumn's Most Approved Modes

To be held at the

Marshall Hotel

Thursday, September Twenty-seventh

Kindly tell your friends

CO-OPERATIVE SUN FLOWER MARKETING

By Harry C. Hensley.
(This is the last of a series of four articles discussing the problems connected with the marketing of sunflowers—The Editor)

Linseed oil is used in paints. This oil comes from flax. The nation produces only half the linseed oil it uses. The production of flax is decreasing. A substitute must be found. Is sunflower seed oil a suitable substitute? The indications are that it may be. Let us compare these two crops. The average ten year yield of flax per acre in the United States is 420 pounds. That of sunflower seed is 650 pounds. The per cent of oil in flax is 33. In sunflowers it is 29. On this basis the acre yield of oil in flax is 138 pounds. In sunflowers it is 188 pounds. The cost of production is probably about the same. The average December first markets for the ten years 1910-19 for flax was 4 cents; for sunflower seed it was 4.4 cents. The average return per acre on the above basis was \$16.80 for flax and \$28.60 for sunflowers.

University Chemist Will Investigate Oil

In 1921 the sunflower growers association sold a cotton oil company 100 tons of sunflower seed. From this crush about 7,000 gallons of oil was obtained. The Association secured samples of this oil which was analyzed by the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington and the results published. These results were brought to the attention of leading chemists at the University of Missouri. They were interested. A conference was called which was attended by the dean of the College of Agriculture. The Chairman of the Department of Animal Husbandry, the dean of the School of Engineering, the Chairman of the Chemistry Department, the chief of the Department of Organic Chemistry, and the Secretary of the Sunflower Growers Association. A plan was agreed upon. The Sunflower Association will furnish the oil for an exhaustive study by a chemist who will devote all his time to the problem for a year if necessary. The University will supply the necessary laboratory equipment and will employ the chemist. His problem will be to determine the uses and comparative value of sunflower seed oil first, as a drying oil; second as an edible oil; and third, for soap making. It will be given mixing and wearing tests in comparison with linseed oil, soy bean oil, and other similar oils in the preparation of paints, varnishes, and enamels.

The Home Economics Department will cooperate in determining the value of sunflower oil as a salad oil and as a substitute for butter. It will be used for making soaps, and scores of experiments to determine its uses and value will be conducted.

Association Plan to Install Oil Mill

Should the final report of the chemist be favorable the Sunflower Growers Association plans to reorganize on a basis similar to that of the Missouri Cotton Growers Association and to erect an oil mill for the purpose of crushing sunflower seed. The sunflower seed meal will be given a feeding test with hogs, cattle and poultry by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture to determine its feeding value, and the Association will offer it on the basis of its feeding value to the live stock producers of the country.

Such a program when carried out should make the production of sunflower seed a profitable and staple crop in the middle west.

Mr. and Mrs. Cy Harris motored to Charleston Sunday.

Mr. Greer, Mrs. Elizabeth Cottle and Mrs. Tessie Syler of Cape Girardeau were visitors at the John Simlar home in Sikeston Sunday.

Ira Jones and Charlie Henson were arrested last week for beating a negro. They claimed that they were walking along the railroad track near Fred Schorle's house, when they passed this negro, who began to curse them. They immediately jumped on him and one held him while the other used a club. The negro's aunt swore out a warrant against the boys and had them arrested. They paid the fine of \$15 and costs and in turn demanded that the negro be arrested. Judge Lescher filled out a warrant, but no further steps could be taken until it was signed by the two demanding the arrest. They refused to sign the warrant, so the negro was not arrested.

MISSOURI COTTON GROWERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

At the suggestion of several bankers in the Missouri cotton territory I am issuing this call for a joint meeting of bankers and the directors of the Missouri Cotton Growers Co-operative Association for a discussion of the common interests of banking and the co-operative marketing of cotton.

As you probably know, the cotton of the members of the Missouri Association is being marketed through the Arkansas Association. C. G. Henry, the president of the Arkansas Association, is a successful banker of Newport, Ark. A. J. Kunz, the financial expert of the association, has had wide experience in metropolitan banking, including the Federal Reserve system. Both of these men will be present to explain the co-operative marketing of cotton from its widest reaches to its smallest details.

The only practical alternative to the radical plans of government price fixing, purchase, and financing of farm products lies in co-operative marketing. If this fails some of the others will be tried. It cannot succeed without the co-operation of country bankers and business men whose prosperity depends on the prosperity of their farmer neighbors. To discuss the means by which this team work is brought about is the object of this meeting. I urge that your bank be represented.

The meeting will be held in Sikeston at the Chamber of Commerce rooms at one o'clock p. m., Wednesday, September 26, 1923.

While the meeting will be in the afternoon, Mr. Henry and Mr. Kunz will be on hand in the forenoon and will be glad to meet all bankers for personal acquaintance and discussion.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO GET FOR YOUR COTTON?

What are you going to get for your cotton? What fixes the price? What is "Distressed Cotton?" Is your cotton distressed? If not, what effect does every bale of distressed cotton forced on the market have on the price of your cotton? Are you satisfied with the present system of marketing your cotton?

Do you know that there is a preventable waste of over \$45.00 per bale in the growing and marketing of cotton. Do you want to save part of this \$45.00 for yourself and your family?

Do you know that the Cotton Growers Co-operative Associations are saving part of it for their members now and that every new member makes the saving greater?

Cotton farmers meeting at Miner, Friday night at 7:30, September 28. Turn out and protect your cotton.

Genuine Plantation Saddle.—Farmers Supply Co., Hardware Department.

Misses Lucy Shelby and Virginia Clarkson of Charleston Shopped in Sikeston Saturday.

Miss Francoise Black has taken the place of Miss Helen Thomas with the State Highway Department.

Mrs. Clarence Taylor of Illinois spent the week end with her mother and sister, Mrs. Nell Estes and Miss Grace.

Dick Barnett, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Barnett and family, will leave Tuesday morning for Denver, Colo.

Mrs. Everett Dye, Mrs. Lewis Ferrell, Misses Vivian Dye, Sarah Malone and Mary Ferrell attended the Cape Fair Saturday. Miss Ruby Solomon, who is attending school there, accompanied them home for a short visit.

Milton Blanton and James Howell were two of the boys from Sikeston who attended the Cape Fair Friday and paid dearly of the fun. On the road home several punctures delayed them and when three miles beyond McMullin the car owned and driven by Frank Cantrell, ran out of gas and the lads had to walk the balance of the way into Sikeston, about nine miles. It was five o'clock when they crawled into bed at the editor's house.

The members of the local Catholic Church invite you all to their Carnival October 10. Plans are being made to show you a good time. Dinner and supper will be served and plenty of refreshments to be had at "Rebecca's Well." The "Children of Mary" will show you some pretty dolls you can take home for Christmas. They will also have a package for each one of you at their post office. Don't fail to call for it. They will also have many other novelties which will please you immensely. And the Hope Chest will be given away. Bring the children. Don't forget the date.

Everybody Knows "Rube" Burroughs of the Remingtons Arms Company

He will be with us all day
Saturday, September 29th
with a full line of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pocket Knives, and Game Loads. He will clean up your Remington gun and sharpen your Remington knife on this day free of charge.

Special Price On Guns This Day Only

Remington Auto Loading Shot Guns.....	\$55.00
Remington Hammerless Pumps.....	45.00
Remington Hammer Pumps.....	40.00

Winchester Pumps Same Price As Above

Full line of Double Barrel and Single Barrel Shot Guns and Rifles at Especially Low Prices This Week Only.

The hunting season is right on us. Prepare yourself with new gun, hunting coat and everything in hunter and fisherman supplies.

Phone 68

Baker-Bowman Hardware Co.

GILBREATH BUILDING ON FRONT STREET

LORD BYRON CRAIN IS MAKING GOOD IN ARKANSAS

The Arkadelphia, Ark., Herald has the following to say of our Byron Crain: "Well, about those flashy stars, 'Lord' Byron Crain, who gets his mail at Poplar Bluff, Mo., broke into notoriety about six seconds after he was inserted in the game in the second quarter. Up until he got in with both feet and his head the Reddies were floundering around vainly trying to get past a dozen Aggies and weren't having a bit of luck. But first run, Crain made 20 yards. Did you ever see 'Speedy' Crosswell make one of those weaving saunters down through a crooked lane of opponents? 'Lord' Byron brought back happy memories of 'Speedy' and made Reddies fans wonder if there is anything in this reincarnation stuff. Crain showed his prowess time and again in several different ways. He picks the holes and he has speed." This fellow Crosswell they refer to is the star of all time in Arkansas. No greater compliment could have been paid Byron. But why say he gets his mail at Poplar Bluff? That village has never yet developed such a player.

Miss Daisy Garden spent Sunday in Cairo.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Roberts Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Ferrell and Miss Eva Newton motored to Dexter Sunday.

The first meeting of the Eastern Stars will be held Thursday night. It will be a regular business meeting and every member is urged to be present. The general outlook for cotton seems to be very encouraging to the grower. The cotton which is being brought in now grades from strict low middling to strict middling, the price being paid for the cotton in lint is 28 1/2c for middling. There are now in Sikeston about half a dozen buyers. This is good news as in all probability the more cotton buyers we have the better it will be for our farmers, our city and all concerned in the cotton industry.

NEW MADRID COUNTY REAL ESTATE SALES

Mary Day and husband to West Dawson all of New Madrid. All of a one-fifth interest in a lot in the city of New Madrid, Mo., known as the Jerry Wilkerson lot, fronting 55 feet on Diggs Street, fully described by deed on record in book 44, page 459 of the deed records of New Madrid, Mo. \$10 and other valuable consideration.

Geo. A. Stine and wife to J. V. Tims and M. E. Tims, all of New Madrid County: Lots 12 and 13 in block 44 in Barnes Addition to the town of Marston, New Madrid County. \$600.

Benjamin F. Swartz and wife of Matthews to Alma N. Herrin of New Madrid, lot 7, block 14 in B. F. Swartz addition in Catron. \$90.

Central States Life Insurance Co. to J. H. Stubbs, Jr., of Sikeston, north half of NW 1/4 of Sec. 11, Twp. 22, R. 13, containing 80 acres more or less. \$6000.

J. H. Stubbs, Jr., and wife of Scott County, to Emmet and John Watson, City of St. Louis, north half of NW 1/4 Sec. 11, Twp. 22, R. 13, containing 80 acres, more or less. \$6000.

T. T. Nolin and wife to W. L. Long and wife, all of New Madrid County, lots 6 and 7 in block 27 in DeLisle 1st Addition to the City of Portageville. \$650.

W. W. Crabtree and wife of Portageville, to Zion Rock Missionary Baptist Church (colored), Portageville, all of a parcel of land located in the extreme S. E. corner of the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Sec. 26, Twp. 21, R. 12, New Madrid County, and laying south of the present public road and north of the center line of the Open Bay or County Line, containing one-half acre. It is expressly understood and agreed to and between the parties hereto that in the event said land is abandoned for church or school purposes, all of the title is to revert back to said W. W. Crabtree and Ocie

Crabtree and their heirs and assigns, the land above described being given for church and school purposes only and no charge being made for it in any way. \$1.

A. W. Wilkey and wife to J. W. French and I. H. Riley, all of Gideon: Our undivided one-third interest in that part of the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 lying west of the public road containing 32.50 acres, more or less, also two tracts of land in the corner of the NE 1/4 described as follows: beginning at the SE 1/4 corner of the NE 1/4 running north 87 degrees west with south line of said quarter section 1590 feet to middle of public road, thence north three degrees east with said road 1284 feet, thence south 87 degrees east 1520 feet to the east line of said section, cedit idopo. FS. et. of aih

thence south 124 feet to the beginning and begin 407 feet north of the SE 1/4 north 86 degrees west parallel with road 283 feet thence south 86 1/2 degrees east 1562 feet to the east line of said section thence north 283 feet to the beginning. Last two tracts containing 14.50 acres. Also SE 1/4 all in Sec. 24, Twp. 21, N. R. 10 east, containing in all 207 acres, more or less. This deed is made subject to deed of trust to International Life Insurance Co. for \$15,000, which grantee assumes and agrees to pay. Consideration, \$1,666.66.

Mrs. A. M. Fitzgerald left Monday for Dexter where she was called on account of the illness of relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Johnson motored to Chaffee Sunday where they spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Johnson, father and mother of Roy.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hulen of St. Louis, who have been visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Carroll, returned to their home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Gresham and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Matthews left Monday for Wilson, Ark., where they will visit the Lee Wilson Plantation. From there they will go to Memphis where they will attend the Fair.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL FROM MOREHOUSE

The High School Athletic Association has about completed the 1923 football schedule. The following games are arranged:

September 28, Vanduser at Morehouse.
October 5, Sikeston at Morehouse.
October 26, Dexter at Morehouse.
November 2, Morehouse at Sikeston.
November 10, Bloomfield at Morehouse.
November 17, Oran at Morehouse.
November 20, Malden at Morehouse.
November 23, Gideon at Morehouse.

Wesley Varvel, formerly of Essex, has accepted a position in the Morehouse Drug Company, and is now serving behind the counter.

Mrs. P. Kinner, who has been visiting in Chicago, has returned to Morehouse.

Mrs. P. H. Teal left Sunday for Knoxville, Tenn., where she is visiting friends. Mr. Teal accompanied her to Cairo.

The Methodist officials are making a drive to complete the budget before the District Quarterly Conference.

Six southern cotton pickers arrived in town recently and have arranged to pick the fields belonging to Buck Tickell, Nat Hunter and others.

The High School football team defeated a scrub team of townsmen 50 to 0, last Friday.

On September 19, a ten-pound girl arrived at the home of Allie Sullivan.

Mrs. Clyde Worley of Marion, Ill., has returned to her home after a visit here with her mother, Mrs. Ben Marshall.

Loren Blaylock has returned home after an extended visit in the West.

F. A. Cozean, former su

of the High School, was here this week greeting old friends.

Mrs. Ira Tibbs of Caruthersville has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. O. Mason, this week.

Miss Anna Taylor of St. Louis, who has been here visiting her mother, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, returned to her home Friday. She expects to go by way of Flat River where she will stop and visit Mrs. F. A. Cozean.

Laura Belle McFarling of Cairo spent this week with home folks.

Judson Reynolds, teacher in the Lillbourn High School, spent the week end with home folks and returned to his school Sunday.

Professor Graves of Bardwell, Ky., conducted the choir at the Methodist Church on Sunday evening. Professor Graves is here to teach a class in music. These lessons will be given at the Baptist Church.

Mrs. John Shoulders and Mrs. Baker went to Flat River Thursday to spend the week end with Mrs. F. A. Cozean.

Mrs. W. R. Griffin, William Marvin Griffin and Miss Hattie Harp went to Charleston Sunday to visit Otto Harp and family. Mrs. W. R. Griffin will remain a few days.

W. W. Hinchey of Salcedo was in town Friday.

Edgie Sullivan of Poplar Bluff was here Wednesday visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Thornton who have been visiting their son, Taylor Todd and family, returned to their home in Kentucky, Friday. Taylor Todd and family accompanied them as far as Cairo.

Susie Spence who is attending the Cape Normal School spend the week end with home folks.

Boyd McMullin of Gray Ridge has accepted the position of clerk at the Iron Mountain depot.

The W. C. T. U. will hold its regular meeting with Mrs. Vick Thursday at 2:30 p. m.

J. W. Sarff and family attended the Cape Fair Saturday.

D. L. Fisher and wife spent the week end with Harry Himmelberger and wife at Cape Girardeau.

Mrs. Valle Lett and small daughter Raymond returned to their home at Marquand after visiting Mrs. A. B. Whitener.

R. E. Bailey was in Cape Girardeau Monday on business.

F. D. Lair was over from Charleston Monday to look after business interests. He has reestablished his music store in Sikeston and has space in the Hardwick store.

Joe L. Brite, who has been visiting his father and mother, Rev. S. P. Brite and wife, for the past two weeks, departed Monday afternoon for St. Louis. He will study pipe organ in the University of Wyoming at Laramie, Wyo., where he was in school last year.

LOCAL AND PERSONALS FROM NEW MADRID

Mrs. Susan Jane Allen, one of New Madrid County's oldest residents, passed quietly away at her home in this city last Thursday morning at 6 o'clock, at the age of 75 years, 8 months and 11 days. The deceased was born in the State of Georgia, January 9, 1844, and when very young, moved to Arkansas, afterwards the family moved to New Madrid County, Missouri, where she continued to live the remainder of her life. She united with the Methodist Church when very young and was a very devout member all her life. The deceased was twice married, first to the late John C. Willett, to whom six children were born, and afterwards to the late Frank Allen, to whom two children were born. For several years she had been a sufferer from a complication of diseases, and about ten months ago she had a fall and received an injury from which she never recovered. She made her home with her son, J. C. Willett, in this city, who very tenderly cared for her during the last years of life. Funeral services were held at the home of Mrs. Josephine Hart by the Methodist pastor, Rev. W. A. Humphreys, Friday afternoon after which her mortal remains were conveyed to the family burial place on the R. A. Dawson farm, about 4 miles northeast of this city, where they were laid to rest in the presence of relatives and many sorrowing friends. She is survived by a son, J. C. Willett and a daughter, Mrs. B. M. Ralitt and five grandchildren of this city, a grandson, Lee Willett of Caruthersville, two sisters, Mrs. Josephine Hart of this city, Mrs. Ellen Shy of Libbourn, a half brother, Sam Bassett of Hickman, Ky., and other distant relatives.

Wm. Grumpacker of Morehouse was transacting business in New Madrid Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix LeSieur and little son, Donald Bryan, of Cape Girardeau, spent the week end with relatives and friends in New Madrid. Mr. LeSieur is field manager for the Cape Missourian at Cape Girardeau, and made a trip to this part of the country in its interest.

A. L. Phillips spent Saturday in Cairo on business.

Robert Randle and Attorney M. G. Gresham of Sikeston were business visitors in New Madrid Saturday.

Frank D. Kimes of the Portageville neighborhood spent Saturday in New Madrid.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Howard, Mrs. Belle Bloomfield and Mrs. W. L. Meier attended the circus in Sikeston Friday.

Mrs. Thos. F. Henry and R. A. Laughlin of Sikeston visited Mrs. D. C. Henry last Thursday.

Mrs. Wm. Buesching left last week for Memphis, Tenn., where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. Hugh Crumley and sons James and George Buesching.

Rev. A. C. Johnson of Cape Girardeau, visited Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Humphreys of this city last Thursday.

J. M. Householder returned last week from a business trip to Memphis, Tenn.

Attorney George H. Traylor, M. F. Ehlers, W. B. Finch and E. A. Loud were looking after business matters in Hickman, Ky., Thursday and Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Orville Hamilton and daughter, Thais, left last week for their home in Travlers, Fla., after a ten days visit with the former's mother, Mrs. M. C. Hamilton.

C. H. Field of Wentzville, Mo., manager of the E. C. Robinson Lumber Co., who recently bought out the Arkmo Lumber Co. of this city, moved his family to New Madrid last week and are occupying the J. W. Jackson residence on Scott Street.

Mrs. Ed Hampton and Mrs. Frank Wallace entertained the Bachelor Girls' Club last Thursday afternoon with two additional tables, at the home of the former. The house was very artistically decorated with many beautiful cut flowers. Mrs. H. C. Reilly received the club prize, a bridge score book for making the highest score. A fancy ice pick, the guest prize, was awarded Mrs. Harry Sharp for her excellent playing. A dainty salad luncheon was served after the game.

Clarence Stepp, who has been ill for the past several weeks, was taken to St. Mary's hospital at Cairo last Wednesday by her mother, Mrs. Sarah Stepp and Dr. W. L. Diggs and Earl Stepp, where he underwent an operation Thursday morning for hernia. Last reports the operation was successful, and he was doing nicely.

SKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
AT SKESTON, MISSOURIEntered at the Postoffice at Skeston,
Scott County, Missouri, as second-
class mail matter, according to act
of Congress.

Rates:
Display advertising, per single column
inch, net 25c
Reading notices, per line 10c
Financial Statements for banks, \$6.00
Probate notices, minimum \$5.00
Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott
and adjoining counties \$1.50
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the
United States \$2.00

Wind and rain damaged Oklahoma
City \$1,000,000 so says dispatches.
That is not half as much as their
windy Governor has damaged the
State.

Several hundred barrels of whiskey
were taken from a bonded warehouse
in St. Louis last week. Government
and prohibition officers were in
charge of the whiskey to start with,
but the Standard doesn't know who
is in charge of it now.

The Malone Theatre has made ar-
rangements with a booking house for
a vaudeville show once a week. The
announcement was printed that the
first performance would be next Wed-
nesday evening. This was a mistake.
The dates will be Thursday evenings
of each week.

If the farmer will cut his wheat
acreage in half he will make more
money. The supply and demand at
this particular time is what causes the
slump. We have no market abroad and
cannot eat all we produce. It looks
simple and it is in the hands of the
farmer by stop raising so much wheat.

How many people are aware of the
fact that nine other commodities out-
rank wheat as a source of income on
the American farm? Corn, hay, cattle
hogs, poultry, dairy products, cotton
and several other products bring in
much more money than wheat, accord-
ing to Government statistics. Not one
farmer in ten raises wheat but all of
them must buy flour and feeds that
are made from it, and therefore bene-
fit by a low market. In spite of these
facts, more fuss is made in press and
on the stump about low prices to the
wheat grower than about low prices
on all the nine products which are
more universally produced and which
mean so much more in a financial way
to the producer. The reason for all
this noise about wheat and all this
silence about things that mean so
more to the average farmer is that
most of us take our cue from profes-
sional politicians. They are unable to
get agitated about anything but the
price of wheat, the staple crop of
just a few Western states. The bal-
ance of us, including farmers and town
folks who never raise a bushel of that
grain, take up the cry and keep it
going. Honest, now, did you ever read
an editorial protest against low hay
markets or did you ever hear a poli-
tician declaim against cheap poultry
products? You probably never did.
And yet either of these commodities

brings in twice as much every year
as the entire crop of wheat—Paris
Appeal.

Wheat and the 30-Cent Tariff.

Canada has a wheat crop of some
470,000,000 bushels, which is the larg-
est of record. Half of it at least will
be available for export, and Chicago
reports wheat prices on this side of
the line as being badly hit by the de-
velopment.

This report calls for some explana-
tion from the Fordney-McCumber
tariff revisers and uplifters. They
put a duty of 30 cents a bushel on
wheat, and in the avowed purpose es-
pecially of preventing Canada from
exporting wheat into this market ex-
cept over a tax which would ordina-
rily be prohibitive. But here are our
own highly protected wheat prices
tumbling under the weight of Cana-
da's large surplus production, which
will be exported this way hardly at all.

But how can this be? Why does
not the 30-cent tariff work for a few
cents' worth if not for the whole 30
cents? If there are wheat growers
left in Kansas or elsewhere so igno-
rant as not to know, they should ask
their Senator Cappers at Washington
who helped put through this little job
on them. But the high tariff on
things they must buy continues to
work admirably.—Post-Dispatch.

TIDAL WAVE LEAVES WHALES
STRANDED ON PACIFIC COAST

Neah Bay, Wash.—Coming in on
the big tidal wave that hit the Pacific
coast following the quake which rock-
ed Japan recently, seven whales and
11 blackfish were left stranded high
on the beaches here. The Makah and
Neah tribes of Indians, who lost their
canoes and equipment when the tide
receded, find much solace in the pro-
vidential gift of meat, blubber and
hides which the big fish will provide.

More than 500 men, women and
children are participating in the great
meat harvest. When the tidal wave
swept the canoes from their usual safe
moorings high up on the beaches, the
natives mourned for the fall whaling
season was at hand. With the loss of
the canoes came the whales to re-
compense them.

Calvin Coolidge, Jr., son of the
President, is picking tobacco for the
firm of Dickerman and Day in Hat-
field, Massachusetts, for \$3 a day. He
rides a bicycle to and from work.
Surely this indicates true democracy.

A special waterproof deck of cards
is used by bathers in the North and
Baltic seaside resorts, who play on
floating tables while in the water. So
obsessed with the gambling fever are
they that they play roulette, baccarat,
seven-up and other games of chance
at all times, with the bets running into
millions of marks.

The late President Harding's tomb
will be guarded by a detachment of
regular army troops for six months,
as required by law, and perhaps long-
er. Regular troops were on duty about
the tomb of President McKinley for
nearly two years to prevent souvenir
hunters and other vandals from dis-
turb the sleep of the dead.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

Martha E. Martin, plaintiff

vs.
J. H. Jennings and P. R. Jennings, de-
fendants.
In the Circuit Court of Scott County,
Missouri, to the November Term of
said Court. No. 2576.

Suit to determine title.

Order of Publication.

Now on this 30th day of August,
1923, the same being the 15th day of
the August term 1923 of the Circuit
Court of Scott County, Missouri,
comes the plaintiff by her attorney, H.
C. Blanton, and shows to the court
that a summons has been issued in
this cause for the defendant, J. H.
Jennings, directed to the sheriff of
Scott County, Missouri, and which
said summons has been returned non
est as to the said defendant, and plain-
tiff states in her petition and further
shows that the defendant, P. R. Jen-
nings is a non-resident of the State
of Missouri and cannot be served with
the ordinary process of law, and it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the court
that said defendant can not be served
with summons in this action, it is or-
dered that publication be made notifi-
fying said defendants that the plain-
tiff in the above entitled cause has
commenced an action against them in
this court the object and general na-
ture of which is to set aside a pur-
ported deed of conveyance dated No-
vember 22, 1921, in which the de-
fendant J. H. Jennings undertook to
convey to the defendant, P. R. Jen-
nings, the following described real es-
tate to wit:

All of Lots Eight (8) and Nine (9)
in Block Nine (9) of McCoy & Tan-
ner's Second Addition to the City of
Skeston, Scott County, Missouri, and
plaintiff further prays that the title
to said property be decreed in plaintiff
and divested out of defendants, plain-
tiff having purchased said property at
the Sheriff's sale on March 17, 1922,
and for all proper relief; and in which
action plaintiff seeks to quiet title to
said property in herself; and unless
said defendants be and appear before
this court on or before the first day of
the next regular term thereof to be
begun and held at the Court House in
the town of Benton, Scott County,
Missouri, on the Second Monday in
November next and on or before the
first day of said term answer or plead
to plaintiff's petition in said cause the
same will be taken as confessed and
judgment rendered according to the
prayer of said petition.

It is further ordered that a copy
hereof be published for four weeks
successively in the Skeston Standard,
a weekly newspaper of general circula-
tion published in Scott County, Mis-
souri, to be published once a week for
four successive weeks the last inser-
tion to be at least fifteen days before
the first day of the said November
Term, 1923, of said court, to which
term this cause is continued.

A true copy from the record.
In Testimony Whereof, I have hereun-
to set my hand and affixed the
(seal) seal of said court. Done at of-
fice in Benton, Missouri, this
19th day of September, 1923.

H. F. KIRKPATRICK

Circuit Clerk.

(First insertion Sept. 24)

\$400,000 Loss in Cotton Fire

Blytheville, Ark., Sept. 23—Twenty
three hundred bales of cotton were
destroyed entailing a loss of approxi-
mately \$400,000 when lightning struck
the plant of the Blytheville Compress
and Warehouse Co. Wednesday night.

"If you had to pay the farm wife
a salary based on her actual worth,
she could command at least \$3,800 a
year, as seamstress, landress, cook,
nurse, assistant hired man, general
manager and several tasks," declares
Professor Ruby Green Smith of Cor-
nell.

WEDDING CUSTOMS OF OLDEN
TIMES

Marriage among Christians develop-
ed from the marital customs of pagan
Greece and Italy, and out of like us-
ages of the Jews. At first marriage
was merely a social contract, the es-
sence of which was the taking of the
woman by the man. As time progress-
ed, the church, in order to prevent
abuses, introduced the custom of re-
cognizing only those marriages where
the priest gave nuptial blessings.

The ancient Anglo-Saxon bride
groom at the time of the betrothal,
gave the bride a number of gifts as a
pledge, or "wed," from which has
come the word "wedding." A ring
included in the gifts, was placed on
the right hand. This was changed to
the left hand at the marriage cere-
mony; the bridegroom, putting the
ring first on the thumb, then on the
first finger and then on the second
finger to signify the trinity. Finally
the ring was placed on the bride's
ring finger, as a reminder that, next
to God, her duty was to her husband.
The use of the ring as a pledge is of
remote origin. The Egyptian marriage
service included the ring and the
wearing of it gave the wife the right
to issue orders in her husband's name.
Wedding rings in olden times were
chased set with stones and inscribed
with emblems, mottoes or the initials
or names of the contracting parties.

Many superstitions have been at-
tached to the ring. In Ireland, and in
many places in England, it was sup-
posed to cure a sore; and if rubbed
on a wart would cause it to gradually
disappear. The Romans believed in a
peculiar virtue of the ring finger and
their physicians stirred medicines with
it.

At the marriage of the Anglo-Sax-
ons, the bridegroom, was presented
one of the bride's shoes, as a token of
the transfer of authority; and she was
made to feel the change by a blow on
her head given with the shoe. After
one of these ceremonies the wedding
guests went to the bridegroom's home
with the newly-weds where a celebra-
tion was staged. Throwing old
shoes as the wedding pair left the
brides home appears originally to
have implied that her parents surren-
dered all authority over her.

An old custom in the North of En-
gland was for the young men to strive,
immediately after the ceremony, to
pluck off the bride's garters. This was
done before the altar. Although the
bride was often thrown down in such
contests, she generally was gartered
with ribbons for the occasion.

In Scotland a bride was lifted across
the threshold of her new home. It was
taken as an unlucky omen if a dog
ran between the bridal pair on the
wedding day. In Derbyshire prospec-
tive brides told the bees of their wed-
ding, and decorated the hives for the
event. In many parts of the highlands
there still exists an ancient custom
of breaking over the head of the bride
a part of the wedding cake; the guests
scrambled for the pieces.

Drinking wine at marriages was a
custom derived by the English from
their Gothic ancestors. The wine was
drunk and the sops (cakes or waffles)
were eaten after being blessed by the
priest.

In Genoa, a girl 15 or 16 years old,
was kept strictly at home and a match
was negotiated by her parents with-
out her consent. The matchmaker, who
was usually a woman, was presented a
sum of money for her services on the
wedding day.

China today arranges a great many
of its weddings the same way. The
bride, heavily veiled, preceded by her
gift bearers, enters the home of her
future mother-in-law, where the bride
groom awaits her. After the ceremony
the veil is lifted and the couple see
each other for the first time.

The origin of the bridal veil is one
of the most peculiar customs that has
been handed down from days of old.
Originally nuptial ceremonies were
performed under a square piece of
cloth, held by each corner over the
bride and groom in order to conceal
the blushes of the former. The lifting
or dropping of the veil as soon as the
wedding ceremony had been conclud-
ed was emblematic of the fact that,
being married, the bride might expose
her face freely to the world.

The expression, "tying the knot,"
grew out of a superstition of the
Babylonians. In one part of the cere-
mony a thread from the bride's dress
and one from the bridegroom's suit
were tied together into a knot.

Scrubbing is made easier with a
new brush with a container at one end
from which soft soap exudes into the
bristles.

A race of Lilliputians, scarcely four
and a half feet tall, live on the Adna-
man Islands in the Bay of Bengal. In
fishing they do not use hook and line
but shoot the fish, the bowman balanc-
ing on the prow of his canoe and then
following the arrow after the fish is
struck. The canoes are hewn with
stone tools for single logs and are
very thin.

PROHIBITION A FAILURE

Washington Telegram in Detroit News
The United States Government is in
possession of indubitable evidence col-
lected from all parts of the country
that prohibition, as now administered
is a failure; that the Government of
the United States is face to face with
a situation without a parallel in all
the history of modern civilization;
that unless immediate steps are taken
for the control of the liquor traffic,
the great American experiment in self
government is doomed to a moral
breakdown threatening the very ex-
istence of American free institutions.
More than ten times as many persons
are engaged in the liquor traffic in
this country today than ever was the
case before prohibition. Enticed by
the enormous profits and the possi-
bilities of sudden wealth, a large per-
centage of the youth of the land en-
ter this outlaw trade are being de-
bauched physically and ruined morally.
In many localities a state of civil war
virtually exists, the contacts between
the rummers and the authorities be-
ing exclusively of the military nature
and the victory secured by the side
shooting first and fastest. Outlaws
themselves, the dealers in contra-
band liquor are the victims of other
outlaws who export from and rob and
murder them, until we have the spec-
tacle in every large center of popula-
tion of numerous armed bands prey-
ing upon each other and the list of
killed runs high into the thousands.
Taught contempt for all law by the
successful operations of the bootleg-
ger and the hi-jacker, every large city
swarms with youths who arm them-
selves and rob not only the liquor
dealer but also hold up and rob busi-
ness houses of all kinds and pedes-
trians on the streets and when resist-
ed shoot to kill. In no other country
on the globe is there such an epidemic
of murder and robbery.

Members of Congress who have
studied the evidence are appalled. Cer-
tain of these members, ardent sup-
porters of prohibition and firm believ-
ers in the theory of prohibition,
frankly place the blame for the pres-
ent situation upon the shoulders of
hypocritical officials of the Govern-
ment, both legislative and executive.
They point to the niggardly little
agency in the Treasury Department
charged with the enforcement of pro-
hibition, when the law should require
the use by the executive end of the
Government of every force at its com-
mand, including all the departments
and not excepting the Army and Navy.
Either this, they say, or the Govern-
ment itself must undertake to handle
the liquor traffic in a way to take
out of it all chance of private profit.
The present method, they say, simply
can be endured no longer. For, instead
of curbing and eliminating the liquor
traffic, it is causing that traffic to
spread continuously until it threatens
to engulf the nation. Bribery of en-
forcement officials and of police is a
very common phase of the revelations.
Judges everywhere report that con-
viction of a rummer by a jury has
become a rarity, even when the evi-
dence is conclusive. Men of the high-
est repute report that in some sections
of some big cities one cannot walk a
mile along a residence street without
laying eyes upon a house in which an
outlaw still is not operated or liquor
of some kind is not sold. The same
reports established that outlaw dis-
tilling is becoming a regular industry
among the farmers in many sections
of the country.

The record of major crimes in this
country is rapidly distancing that of
any other section of the known world
with these things true the members
referred to say emphatically that the
hour has struck when all right-mind-
ed and patriotic citizens must insist
and accept no denial, that the Govern-
ment find the remedy. Either use every
agency of the Government to enforce
the law or that failing, take the pro-
fit out of the traffic in intoxicants.

Georgia and Arkansas were the last
states to admit women to practice law.

WRIGLEYS

Take it home to
the kids.

Have a packet in
your pocket for an
ever-ready treat.

A delicious confection
and an aid to
the teeth, appetite,
digestion.

After
Every
Meal

Sealed in its
Purity Package

WRIGLEY'S
JUICY FRUIT
CHewing Gum

In Baden a woman officiates as min-
ister of the gospel in a women's prison.
"Just my luck," said the prisoner,
as he threw the magazine across the
cell in disgust. "Nothing but contin-
ed stories and my execution's fixed
for next Friday."—Key of the House.

The periodical cicada, or seventeen-
year locust, as it is popularly called,
appears in some parts of the country
every year. These various groups are
recognized as different broods by ento-
mologists and each has a number, ac-
cording to its appearance.

Representing only companies of unquestioned standing,
my office offers you protection against any hazard:—
death, accident, disability, fire, lightning, tornado, burg-
lary, theft.

You can be protected against any automobile loss, loss to
live stock by death or work of the elements, breakage of
plate glass, theft of jewelry—anything.

If you need a fidelity, surety or contract bond it will be
quickly procured. Liability coverage that is unexcelled.

In adversity you will find my INSURANCE POLICIES
and this agency your BEST FRIEND.

INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS—SOUND, SAFE, SURE

Howard E. Morrison

208 Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.
Telephone 8

Use Red Crown

The High-Grade Gasoline

This Winter

ENJOY a snappy response
from your motor — in-
stant starting — a quick,
peppy get-away — eager,
smooth acceleration — power
to do — and racing speed for
that emergency you cannot
anticipate.

No need to dwarf your motor
with inferior gasoline and
struggle through the cold
weather with a sluggish motor
—hard to start—no life in the
get-away— feeble in power —
laboring in speed.

Red Crown contributes more
pleasure and satisfaction to
cold weather motoring than
any other single factor.

Now is the time to join the
host of constant users — num-
bering into the millions.

Buy Red Crown

At the following Standard Oil Service Station:
Front and Goddard

And the following Filling Stations and Garages:

Stubbs Greer Motor Co., Kingshighway
and E. Malone St.
J. W. Emory, Matthews, Mo.
Morehouse Drug Co., Morehouse, Mo.
Marshall Land Co., Blodgett, Mo.
Skeston Oil Co., Kingshighway & Tudor
St.
Alsup Garage, Matthews, Mo.
Superior Garage, Morehouse, Mo.
Walton Motor Co., Blodgett, Mo.

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)



Skeston, Mo.

Wednesday Specials

Fairyland Bleach Domestic, soft
finish, yard wide; per yard 10c
(10 yards to a customer)

Large size Mavis Talcum
Powder, per can 15c

Hundreds of useful items at prices that are right

Watch for Our Saturday
Specials

Keep your eyes on this store for bargains

HARDWICK'S
ECONOMY CENTER
Skeston, Missouri.

BRIEFLY TOLD

Eighteen tugs were required to move the liner Majestic into her pier.

The largest alligator in captivity is thought to be several hundred years old. It weighs 1,400 pounds and is thirteen and a half feet in length. The age is determined by the width of the nose between the eye-teeth. After the reptile is ten feet long, the nose widens one-quarter of an inch for each fifty years the alligator lives. The average adult weighting about 1,000 pounds will yield approximately one and one-half gallons of alligator oil and a valuable hide, which, when tanned, weighs from thirty-five to forty pounds.

Magnus Johnson, recently elected Farmer-Labor Senator from Minnesota, made the following statement: "Sixty-five per cent of the wealth of this country is in the hands of two per cent of the population, and unless there is a better distribution of this wealth the common people are going to revolt against it."

A prominent Paris daily paper, deploring the corruption of masculine styles and behavior by Americans in Paris, says that although Britishers in Paris "remain gentlemen with waistcoats and yellow kids, many Frenchmen follow the lead of Americans who have left their vests in New York, their gloves in Washington, and arrive with naked hands and floating cravats."

Motor cars belonging to the King of England have no number plate. When His Majesty is on a ceremonial tour throughout his domain his car is distinguished by the royal standard badge which is fixed in front. This badge is superseded by a small blue light on the canopy above the chauffeur's head at night.

To keep the Central American Republics—Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, San Salvador—members of the League of Nations, reduced annual dues will be allowed them. Not one of these nations has paid its annual dues to the League since becoming a member. They claim their assessments are too high.

Prince Obolensky, a former millionaire cousin of the assassinated Czar of Russia, is commissioner of agriculture for all Russia and is successfully spreading the gospel of work in an effort to reconstruct that country. Farmers will carry on negotiations with the government on a basis of wheat instead of gold basis. The commissioner believes that the coming wheat crop will provide at least 250,000,000 rubles' worth of wheat, and although Germany has tried to purchase the entire output, Moscow officials say they will hold out for higher bids from France and other nations.

The Roosevelt Newsboys' Association of Boston has started a movement to have every newsboy in the country contribute one cent to a collection of pennies to be melted down and made into a miniature reproduction of Laddie Boy, former President Harding's famous dog. The statue is to be presented to Mrs. Harding.

JUDGE TONEY'S PARABLE.

The oldest survivor of the Hatfield McCoy feud in Kentucky was buried the other day, dying a natural death, though somewhat hastened it may be by wounds and scars of former battles. Which recalls Judge Sterling B. Toney's famous parable. Here it is:

"Man that is born in Kentucky is of feud days and full of virus."

"He fisheth, fiddlith, cusseth and fighteth all the days of his life."

"He shunneth water as a mad dog and drinketh much good whiskey."

"When he riseth from his cradle he goeth forth to seek the scalp of his grandsire's enemy and bringeth home in his carcass the ammunition of his neighbor's wife's cousin's uncle's father-in-law who avengeth the death."

"Yea, verily his life is uncertain and he noeth not the hour he may be jerked hence."

"He goeth forth on a journey half shot and cometh back on a shutter full of shot."

"He riseth in the night to let the cat out, and lo! it taketh nine doctors three days to pick the buckshot from his body."

"He goeth forth in joy and gladness and cometh back in scraps and fragments."

"He calleth his fellowman a liar and getteth himself filled with scrap iron even unto the third generation."

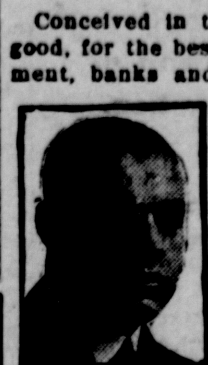
"A cyclone bloweth him into the bosom of his neighbor's wife and his neighbor's wife's husband bloweth him into the bosom of Father Abraham before he has time to explain."

"He emptieth a demijohn into himself and a shotgun into his enemy, and his enemy's son lieth in wait for him on election day, and lo! the corner ploweth up a 40 acre field to bury his remains and those of his enemies!"

—Topeka Kansas Post.

WORLD'S GREATEST BANKING SYSTEM

By CRAIG B. HAZLEWOOD
President Association of Reserve City Bankers



C. B. Hazlewood

Conceived in the spirit of common good, for the best interests of government, banks and public alike, based on broad and correct principles relating to the nation's currency and credit, the Federal Reserve System represents the greatest piece of economic legislation enacted by an American Congress. The System's record of achievement through a world war, an inflation period of dizzy heights, and months of serious and costly liquidation. It is a matter of greatest importance that very earnest and patriotic thought be given to the two questions: How far has the system succeeded, and in what particulars has it failed, to give our country as strong and as useful a financial system as human mind can devise?

The hope and expectation of those who framed the Federal Reserve Act that the machinery set-up for the origination, distribution and automatic retirement of currency issue, which should be entirely responsive to the needs of trade and the varying conditions of business, have been wonderfully well realized. Every possible effort must be exerted to preserve the Federal Reserve System from political influence and to keep its powerful influence entirely devoted to the building up of the greatest banking system in the world.

The first bank of the United States was established in 1791 and failed to obtain a renewal of its charter in 1811. The opponents charging that the bank was a "money trust" controlled by foreigners, a tool in the hands of the Federalists, and that the act chartering the bank was unconstitutional. Note the use of the words "money trust." We have the idea that this is a modern term. The suspicions which animate the demagogue today have not changed in a century.

The second bank of the United States was chartered in 1816 and failed to obtain a renewal of its charter in 1831, the reasons being a widespread belief that the bank was unconstitutional, the hostility of the states, the opposition of the state banks, the rise of democracy, and the envy and hatred which the poor always feel toward the rich.

Both banks functioned well and accomplished much for the country during crucial times. The downfall of both was caused simply and solely by attempts to place the determination of banking policies in the hands of political authorities.

The delicate handling of currency and credit, to the high end that the best interests of all may be served with special privilege to none, cannot be left to others than those who are competent through proven judgment and experience. The danger of politics in the Federal Reserve System is a real one; upon us is placed the grave responsibility of forever keeping the great system clean.

MAKING CAPITALISTS OUT OF WORKMEN

Festus J. Wade Says Anarchy Disappears With the Development of Thrift.

When the savings pass-book comes into a man's life to stay the red flag goes out. What the country needs is to bring about a condition whereby the man who works with his hands shall take the same interest in his affairs as the capitalist does in his. Probably the best way to do this would be to turn the workman into a capitalist. And this is exactly what he becomes when he saves his money and builds up a reserve fund. He remains a capitalist as long as he holds on to that money. The satisfaction of seeing his money reserve mount up will discourage the waster to take a layoff now and then. It will encourage him to work a full six-day week and thereby increase the labor hours applied to production.

The American people can solve any problem they set themselves to. We provided for a sound currency when the greenbackers and inflationists were routed and the gold basis established. The Federal Reserve Bank was established and solved a problem for which most people thought there was no solution. A number of years ago, when there was a crisis or when a bank failed, we all used to shut up our vaults tight and let nothing get out. Instead of bettering conditions we made them worse. Now if failures occur few people, except those directly interested, are disturbed.

Perhaps the most important problem of all right now is to do away with labor waste. It never can be done by preaching, by agitation or by force. It can be done by selling the workman on the idea of becoming a capitalist. This can be brought about by the right kind of bank advertising. Who is there to say that an advertising dollar bringing about this result would not be a constructive dollar?—Festus J. Wade.

THE ONLY "SURE THING" IN THE INVESTMENT FIELD

The Advice of Honest Men Who Know, and Willingness to Be Content With Reasonable Return, Declared Only Safe Road to Assured Income.

"Success in life depends upon the investments made of talents and time," says an article on investing prepared by the Committee on Public Education of the American Bankers Association. "Future return will be gain or loss, according to these investments. That is a law of life which controls investment of money, just as it controls investment of talents." The article, which is particularly timely in these days when so many are being robbed by fake investments, continues:

In the business sense, the word investment relates to the use of money in acquiring ownership of property. Ownership may represent entire possession of property as of a home; partial ownership as holding stock in a corporation; or conditional ownership as in the case of buying a mortgage or a bond. When a person makes an investment in bonds, he is really loaning his money to the government or corporation issuing them. He will receive the interest which they earn as long as he owns them, or until they are paid off.

Ownership of great corporations is vested in individuals who have invested money in their stock or bonds. Many people regard the ownership of the United States Steel Corporation, for example, as differing from the ownership of, say, a small workshop. Yet investors in shares of Steel Corporation stock are entitled to the same rights, under the law, as the owner of the workshop. In the corporation, the owners hold certificates of stock as evidence of their investment, whereas the owner of the little workshop holds a deed as title to his land.

Capitalistic Laws Protect Investors. Because the laws stand for the equal protection of all investors, it is possible and profitable to make good investments. It gives an incentive to work hard and to invest. The person who wishes to invest must first work and accumulate funds with which to do so.

Bonds are always secured by mortgages on the lands, buildings or other property of the corporation for which the money has been used. When a bond matures the money must be repaid to the owner of the bond.

All investors are a part of a great financial system which gathers up and puts to work the wealth of the country for the mutual benefit, prosperity, and well-being of all. In America, it is possible for any one who is willing to pay the price of self-denial and hard work, to be an investor. Good investments made in early life by saving such small sums as may be possible, lay the foundation for providing the comforts of later years, when it is harder to earn a livelihood and when poverty often becomes the condition of those who have not practiced thrift in youth.

It is not wise for those without experience to undertake to make investments of their money without guidance by those who know. Many companies are constantly being organized to promote unsound schemes, referred to as "wild-cat." There are always solicitors ready to relieve people of their savings by the promise of big returns. The lure of great wealth is always a temptation by which thousands of thrifty people are deprived of hard-earned savings every year. Widows and orphans who have inherited money are frequently sought and made the targets of these fake-stock salesmen. Misery and suffering are the usual results.

Greed Defeats Safety

Many people with small means also lose money because they insist on a high rate of interest on their investments. Safety of principal should be considered above large returns in interest or dividends. Small investors should never buy high-rate, speculative investments, in which there is a great risk, but should stick to those which pay a fair rate and which are known to be safe.

To know whether an investment is worth buying the investor should go to a banker, or a successful business man in whom he has confidence, get his opinion and act in accordance with it. In all probability this will mean the difference between successful investment and total loss of his money.

The banker deals with investments every day and desires to give all the help and information he can, and the business man has learned by experience the need of caution and careful judgment. They believe one should have a clear understanding of an investment before it is purchased. They know the need for avoiding stock promotion schemes and get-rich-quick propositions which in many cases have brought poverty and suffering. While many states have passed laws aimed to protect the public against promoters of fake investments, thousands of people annually fall victims to their wiles, because they fail to seek advice of those experienced in making investments.

Good advice and temperate expectations mark the only road to safe investment and an assured income. There is no other certain way.

HOW A RIP-ROARING RADICAL WAS TAMED

By JOHN OAKWOOD

The best story of the taming of a radical I have ever read is told by A. B. Farquhar in his book "The First Million the Hardest." It throws more light on the meaning of capitalism and the futility of socialism than a library full of books on sociology, economics and politics. Here it is as Farquhar tells it:

"The best antidote for acute economic insanity is ownership of property. My favorite example is Otto Steininger. He was one of my first employees and was a rip-roaring anarchist. He insisted that all wealth came from the workers and therefore should go back to the workers. He was particularly bitter against his landlord and hardly a week went by that he did not announce that he had definitely decided that he would like to shoot the landlord the next time he came around for the rent. Finally I asked him smilingly after one of these outbursts:

"Buy, Don't Shoot. 'Why don't you buy your own house instead of shooting your landlord?' Then you would not have to pay any rent. If you do shoot him you may get into trouble."

"He did not think much of the idea apparently but in a day or two he asked me how he could buy the house. I answered: 'That house can be bought for \$800. You are getting good wages. I will buy that house for you, take \$4 a week out of your wages, and in less than four years you will have it paid for.'

"He went off again. The next time he came back it was with his wife. He said: 'We are going to buy that house but since we have no children you can take \$10 instead of \$4 a week out of my pay envelope.'

"I bought the house and then Otto's chief concern was to get it paid for, which he did in a little more than a year. There was another house next door to him. In a short while after he had paid for his first house, he sidled up to me and said:

"I can buy that house next door for a thousand dollars. Now that we have no rent to pay we are going along good. What would you think about me buying that?"

GROWING RECOGNITION OF ADVERTISING'S USE

Advertising first established its place as an economic factor as a sales aid, but as understanding and use of it have increased, its possibilities in other fields have developed until today we find it employed in many forms of service hitherto unthought of. Advertising has long been hampered in its use by precedent, tradition, conventions, and prejudices, which, under analysis and experience, find little to warrant their existence. Gradually the falsity of their claims is being proved.

We were told for many years that it was undignified for a bank or fiduciary institution to advertise, and this edict, born of some superstition of the past, was accepted without question until finally it was intelligently challenged and it was discovered that there was no sufficient reason for its support. The inevitable conclusion of logic is that, whatever is of genuine use to human beings, whether it be goods or services, can, with truth and dignity, be advertised and sold, and that it is just as proper to merchandise forms of service as various kinds of commodities.

In the logical development of this new understanding of the power of advertising during the last decade, we have seen many of our banking fiduciary and investment institutions actively employing the sales value of advertising in the marketing of their services. In this intelligent use of publicity they are not only increasing their own immediate business return, but they are also helping to spread a better understanding of financial service and economic fact and theory upon which solid business relations can be built.—Francis H. Slisson, Journal of the American Bankers Association.

Cotton plants under heavy boll-weevil infestation grow more luxuriantly and attain greater size than when not infested and so furnish shade favorable to the breeding of more boll-weevil.

An acre burial plot near Lancaster, Ohio, was bequeathed by Nathaniel Wilson 100 years ago to President Andrew Jackson as a burial place and to his successors in the Presidency. No Chief Executive has ever availed himself of the privilege, however. The donor died in 1836. Locust trees are within the inclosure and it is surrounded by a high, octagonal stone wall. The place is known locally as the "President's Acre."

The largest artificial lake in Europe is located on the island of Sardinia. A hydroelectric development has recently been completed on the Tiro River, near Oristano, in which 420,000,000 cubic meters of water have been impounded; and this is but the first of a series of seven artificial reservoirs included in this project. The water will be used for irrigation and power and will give permanent employment to more than 250,000 people.

Chicago is only twenty-eight per cent "American" in the strictest sense of the word. The statistics collected by the Chicago association of commerce show that seventy-two per cent of the population, or 1,947,376 persons, are of foreign birth or parentage. The Federal census classes all persons born in this country as Americans, but the association of commerce made a finer distinction. Less than twenty-five per cent of the white population of Chicago are "Americans" as classed by the association of commerce.

The first great authority on card games, Edmund Hoyle, died in London 154 years ago. Hoyle's peculiar genius won recognition in his life time, and the phrase, "According to was already in general use at the time of his death. His books on games were best sellers, and Hoyle realized more money from their sale than usually fell to the lot of authors in that period. His treatise on whist, first published in 1743, ran through five editions in one year, and Hoyle received about \$5000 from the publisher. For a time Hoyle held a public office in Ireland which paid him \$3000 a year, although his duties required but a small part of his time. Hoyle also gave instructions in whist to the nobility and gentry, his charge being \$5 per lesson.

Mr. Glancy
of
The MARQUETTE
16th St. and Washington Ave.
St. Louis
A Refined Hotel for Your
Mother, Wife and Sister
Rates:
Room with Private Bath
One Person \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00
Two Persons \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00
Rooms without bath, \$1 and \$1.50

Electrically operated, an instrument has been designed which its inventor claims will plant living hair on bald heads.

France is developing cotton production under her own flag. Several plantations have been opened this year in Algiers and a net profit of 5,500 francs a hectare is reported for this crop. In the French Sudan, cotton equal to the best Egyptian has already been raised.

A competition among dye-makers is to be held in an effort to produce khaki cloth that will not fade. The dyes will be applied to khaki cloth, the cloth made into uniforms, and the uniforms worn two months in the tropics. The dye that best holds its olive drab will be used exclusively by the army in the future.

Poland's army is said to number 300,000.

ALBRITTON & FARRIS

Furniture, Undertaking & Floral Co.

J. B. ALBRITTON
Embalmer

Open Day or Night
Flowers for all Occasions

Day phone 17
Night phones 111 or 518



The New EDISON Baby Console \$175

Everyone who appreciates good music and artistic furniture quickly appreciates the superiority of the New Edison Baby Console.

The wonderful Re-Creating devices developed by Mr. Edison's \$3,000,000 laboratory research, are encased in a beautiful cabinet finished in brown mahogany suggestive of antique furniture.

Remember—the New Edison is the only phonograph that dares the test of direct comparison with the living artists.

Stop in today and inspect the
New Edison Baby Console

Businesslike terms are available to all worthy of credit in the purchase of an Edison. A good stock of late recreations may be heard at any time you call. Also, exclusive agents for Gulbransen Registering Pianos.

THE LAIR CO.

Sikeston, Mo.

Instruments and records on sale at Hardwicks Variety Store.

As Sure as Shootin'



That's the way you feel about getting the game, when you come here for your equipment before starting on a hunting trip.

We specialize on the best quality goods of every kind, so you know that everything you get is the best.

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Attorney-at-Law
Sikeston, Mo.
Rooms 210-12
Scott Co. Milling Co. Bldg.
Phones: Office 473 Res. 509

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Office: At Residence, 903 N. Kings-
highway.
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Dentist
Sikeston, Mo.
Phone 530
Office: Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.

SEE C. A. WARD
Agt. MET. LIFE INS. CO.
for monthly Income Ins.
SIKESTON, MO.

DR. C. T. OLD
Veterinary Surgeon
Sikeston, Mo.
Office: J. A. Matthews Wagon Yard
Phone 114, Night, 221

GRESHAM & MONTGOMERY
Attorneys-at-Law
Trust Company Building
Sikeston, Mo.

B. F. BLANTON
Dentist
Sikeston, Mo.
Office: Dr. Smith's Rooms

C. W. LIMBAUGH
Dentist
Dr. Harrelson's office
McCoy-Tanner Building
Sikeston, Mo.

Don't hide your light under a bush-
el. If you are trying to do anything
for yourself and the community ad-
vertise it. Take the hint!

Jeff Meyer returned Saturday from
St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bean spent Sun-
day at McMullin.

J. A. Mabee went to Poplar Bluff
Monday on business.

William Patterson left Monday on
a business trip to Jefferson City.

B. F. Smith left Sunday for Seven-
ty-Six where he will visit relatives.

For Sale—S. C. R. I. Red cockerels,
\$3 each—Angle Place, R. 9, Decatur,
Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Keith and fam-
ily returned Sunday from Indiana
where they have been for the past
week.

Anell Bowmer, who has been visit-
ing his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Asa
Bomer, returned to St. Louis, Monday
morning.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Beck, accom-
panied by Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Brenton,
and Harry Newman of Poplar Bluff,
attended the Cape Fair Friday.

Mrs. A. J. Burgess and Mrs. Wm.
Simpson of Columbus, Ky., who have
been visiting Mrs. Mary Griffith and
family, returned to their home Satur-
day morning.

A new powder for use in small arms
and artillery has been invented. It
has all the driving power of the type
now used and is smokeless, flashless
and impervious to moisture.

FOR SALE—At half price, my
house at Morehouse, a 2 story 8 room
house, next door to E. O. Fisher. Well
worth \$5000; \$2500 will buy now; it
would cost \$3500 to build today. Lot
75X150 ft.—P. J. Kimener, Morehouse
Mo.

Misses Helen Thomas, Irene Hollis-
ter and Helen Harbin left Saturday
for Pasadena, Calif. The Standard
hated to see these splendid young lad-
ies leave our city to take up their
abode elsewhere, but wish them the
greatest amount of success.

Troupe No. 1 and No. took their
first hike of the season Saturday when
they went south of town. This was
the opening of this year's work and
regular meetings will be held from
now on. Troupe 2 will meet Monday
afternoon and Troupe 1 on Wednesday
afternoon.

Pompeii is to live again. At least
the high purpose of Prof. Spinazzola,
director of the Naples Museum, is to
make the city look as nearly as pos-
sible as it looked before it was des-
troyed. Recent excavations have given
us a new idea of the ruined city and
of its people. Prof. Spinazzola, who
began the recent investigations, has
discovered that the houses were two-
story structures. Previously people
had supposed that they were of one
story. He has shown also that there
were little balconies and loggias, such
as we see in many Italian towns today,
that overhung and opened upon the
street. The new discoveries reveal that
shutters made of slats that opened
and closed like modern blinds usually
shut off the shops on front streets.
When the shutters were closed they
fastened on the inner side with a long
bar. In many of the shops various
articles were found that had been on
sale. In the interior of many of the
houses Prof. Spinazzola has discovered
little gardens, some of which are
scarcely larger than the top of a good
sized table. From the flower designs
of the frescoes on the walls he has
learned the varieties of flowers that
the inhabitants of Pompeii knew, and
has replanted the gardens with the
flowers that decorated the beds almost
2000 years ago! The resurrected Pom-
peii before was dead. Prof. Spinazzola
is making it live.

Independence hall, oft referred to as
"The Cradle of Liberty," in historic
Chestnut street, Philadelphia, where
"Uncle Sam" was born more than 146
years ago, stands and looks very much
as it did when, on July 4, 1776, the
liberty bell rang out to the world from
its place in the tower the news that
the colonies in America had agreed to
withdraw from the rule of England.
The plans for this venerable brick
building, which is 100 feet long and 44
feet wide, were laid in 1720. Except
for the wings and the tower, the struc-
ture was completed a few years later
as a home for the Continental con-
gress.

Possessed of a simple dignity and a
quiet charm, Independence hall is a
substantial and imposing relic of Colo-
nial architecture—perhaps the most
historic of all American buildings. To
and through it come and go annually
hundreds of thousands of citizens, rep-
resenting every state in the Union
and many lands beyond the seas.

This building has been the center
of many a stirring and history-making
scene. In it met that Continental con-
gress which debated, then shaped,
subsequently adopted, and finally
signed, the Declaration of Independ-
ence. From its steps this precious docu-
ment was read to the people. In it
George Washington was commissioned
commander in chief of the Continental
armies. It was here that the first
American flag was raised on his birth-
day in 1801. It was to this building
that his body was carried to lie in
state, and here it was that congress
convened, following the close of the
Revolutionary war during the summer
of 1787, to agree to sign a constitution
for the newly-created United States.

The room in which, one by one, the
authorized representatives of the 13
colonies advanced in a tense at-
mosphere and affixed their signatures
in ratification of the Declaration of
Independence is indeed dignified. The
walls of the building are graced with
portraits of the signers and a painting
of that dramatic moment when the
signing was in progress.

Liberty bell, the most famous of all
bells in America, was removed from
the tower many, many years ago, and
now reposes within a glass cabinet on
the main floor, almost directly beneath
the location from which it rang out its
message of freedom on July 4, 1776.
(© 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

America's Marvels NATURAL AND OTHERWISE

By T. T. Maxey

CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL

The Chicago Drainage Canal ranks
well to the fore among the great en-
gineering feats of modern times.

The purpose of its construction was
twofold. Primarily to purify Chicago's
supply of drinking water, which is ob-
tained from Lake Michigan, by revers-
ing the flow of the Chicago river so
that the sewage from the city, instead
of being dumped into the lake, would
be carried off into the Des Plaines river
which in turn empties into the Illi-
nois river. Ultimately, to provide a
ship canal from Lake Michigan to the
Gulf of Mexico.

Commenced in September, 1892, and
formally opened in January, 1900, this
so-called canal is approximately forty
miles in length, has a minimum depth
of twenty-two feet, varies in width
from 100 to 300 feet at the top, and has
a capacity of about 300,000 cubic feet
of water per minute.

Four major operations were in-
volved in this huge task. First, the
Chicago river had to be both widened
and deepened for more than five miles;
next the digging of a canal for twenty-
eight miles; then the river had to be
diverted from the old to the new chan-
nel and finally the building of a tall-
race and a new channel for seven
miles.

Grave fears were entertained by
many that the cities past which this
diverted sewage must flow and which
obtained their supplies of drinking wa-
ter from this stream would be visited
by an epidemic of water-borne diseases,
particularly typhoid. Again the ques-
tion as to whether the taking of suf-
ficient water from Lake Michigan to
flush the canal would adversely affect
the interests of the states and cities
bordering on the lake, through the low-
ering of the surface of the water in
the lake, and in turn interfere with
the navigable capacity of the rivers
which flow into the lake, was long and
seriously discussed.

But scientific examination and in-
vestigation failed to substantiate the
threatened dangers from disease; the
imagined damage to the navigation in-
terests of the Lake Michigan region
failed to materialize.

That Chicago has benefited immeasur-
ably from a sanitary standpoint
there is not the question of a doubt,
according to the reports of the health
department. When the locks in the
Des Plaines and Illinois rivers, which
connect the canal with the Mississippi
river are increased in size and the
fixed bridges which span the canal in
the Chicago zone are transformed to
swing or lift bridges, it is expected
that barges and light-draft river craft
will move in large numbers from Chi-
cago, through this man-made channel,
to New Orleans.

(© 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

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FARMER-BANKER CONFERENCES THROUGHOUT NATION DEVELOP WAYS TO AID AGRICULTURE

Collective Marketing, Diversified Farming, Promotion of
Agricultural Education and Use of Bank Instead of
Mercantile Credits Chief Lines of Suggested Action.

By D. H. OTIS,

Director, Agricultural Commission, American Bankers Association.



D. H. Otis

Four lines of action to improve the business of farming
stand out in the discussions that have occurred at a series
of farmer-banker conferences now being held throughout
the United States. They are collective marketing, di-
versified farming, the promotion of agricultural education
and the use of the more economical bank credit rather
than mercantile credit. At many points active steps to
foster action along these lines have been taken.

The conferences were initiated by the Agricultural
Commission of the American Bankers Association to the
end that the condition of the man on the farm be improved.
The first conference was held in conjunction with the Wis-
consin College of Agriculture at Madison. An important
point of contact for the work of the Commission was established at this
meeting in the form of co-operation with the agricultural colleges.

In five other states—California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Utah

—it was agreed at subsequent conferences that bankers' agricultural com-
mittees would meet at the state agri-
cultural colleges and, in co-operation
with the college officials, work out a
program that they would recommend
to the banks.

The Texas Plan

It was at the Texas conference that
it was developed that the officials of
both the bankers' association and of
the state college felt the big problem
for that state was the establishment
of a system of collective, orderly mar-
keting. In order to bring this prob-
lem effectively before the farmers and
the bankers it was agreed to hold a
banker-farmer meeting in December.
Efforts will be made to get from 200
to 250 bankers to attend, each banker
to bring with him several representa-
tive farmers of his community. The
program and demonstration will em-
phasize the need of meeting the mar-
keting problem and point ways to a
satisfactory solution.

At Athens, Georgia, the conference
recommended that the State Bankers
Association take steps to raise a fund
for assisting deserving students to
complete a college course in agri-
culture or home economics. This
conference, recognizing the valuable
work being done by county agricul-
tural and home demonstration agents,
also went on record as favoring the
employment of agents in each county.

At Raleigh, North Carolina, con-
ference the pressing problem, in addi-
tion to loans for worthy students, was
held to be encouragement of the far-
mer to practice greater crop diversifica-
tion. The conferees felt that the first
big step was to get farmers at least
to produce sufficient vegetables, fruit,
milk, meat and poultry to live on.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF HALF TRUTHS

By JOHN OAKWOOD

A soap-boxer pointed at a great
factory. "Who built that factory?
Workmen!" he yelled. "Who run the
machines? Workmen! Who get the
profits? Capitalists!"

The soap-boxer told a half truth
that amounted to a whole lie. His
listeners did not know that that par-
ticular factory, typical of thousands
of others, was a complete refutation
of the lie—if only the other half of
the truth were told.

It is true the factory was Capital-
ized—for a million dollars. The net
profits gave annual dividends of 6
per cent, or \$60,000, to the stockhold-
ers. All that was true.

But it was also true that the mil-
lion dollar capital was divided up
into ten thousand shares of \$100
each. The ownership of these shares
was distributed among about one
thousand people. Several hundred of
them were workmen in the factory.
They were saving out of their weekly
wages and buying shares on the in-
stallment plan. They were Capitalists.

It was likewise true that shares
were also owned by workmen in other
factories, by clerical workers and by
small merchants. A good many were
also owned by widows and orphans
whose modest estates had been wise-
ly invested for them by their bank-
ers. They were Capitalists.

It was also true that the factory
corporation had issued a million dol-
lars in bonds to raise funds to buy
the material and pay the wages of
workmen to build the factory. These
bonds were owned as investments not
only by persons of wealth but also by
many people of moderate means who
had saved out of their wages and sal-
aries. They were Capitalists.

And it was also true that out of the
receipts of the factory, before a cent
was taken to pay interest on the
bonds, before a penny was used to
pay dividends on the stock, a good
many dollars were taken to pay
wages to the workmen.

The workmen were Capitalists too.
They were investing their strength
and their talents and their skill in the
factory—they were getting their divi-
dends out of its earnings as well as
the stockholders and bondholders.

NO BOON IN CHEAP MONEY

One thing that has to be given up
is the idea that cheap money is al-
ways good for business. Farmers
want cheap money, business men
want cheap money, stock speculators
want cheap money, the U. S. Treasury
wants to float government loans on
cheap money, socialists, anarchists
and old-line greenbackers want very
cheap money. Everybody feels that
when the money rate is shoved up
it is an arbitrary damper on pros-
perity.

But we cannot have both a low rate
on money and a stable level of prices.
We can have one or the other—not
both together for any length of time.
A low rate of money means an in-
flated price level. A stable price
level means a fluctuating rate of dis-
count. That is, the public must learn
to look at the price level instead of
the bank reserves, as their measure
of expectation for a rise or fall of the
value of money.

Now this fact makes me feel that a
mistake is made if we do not fully ex-
plain to the public the power already
exercised by the bank rate and the
Federal Reserve Board and Reserve
banks. Our bankers and economists
see the bad use that is likely to be
made of political control of banking
and currency and they try to make the
people believe that so intricate a ques-
tion must be left to experts.

As a matter of fact our present
methods encourage the very thing we
wish to avoid. We let everybody be-
lieve that low rates on money are nec-
essary for prosperity and then when
bank reserves run low on account of
the effects of this belief, we are sud-
denly compelled to jump the rates to
protect the reserves. We get both a
cycle of prices and a cycle of bank
rates, whereas, if the public under-
stood that the rise of bank rates
should not wait until bank reserves
are low, but the rates should be ad-
vanced several months ahead for the
very purpose of preventing a fictitious
prosperity with its inflated price level,
then the public might be satisfied to
support the administrative regulations
which raise the rates at a time when
there seems to be no need of doing
it.—John R. Commons, University of
Wisconsin.

Honors for Club Members

The annual convention, Wisconsin
Bankers Association, presented diplo-
mas to fifteen boys and five girls
successfully completing four years
club work, the first time any state
bankers association has taken such
action.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Benton Democrat

Chas. Stubbs to Gehb Martin, lots
6, 7, 8 block 8; lots 11, 12 block 8
Murphy & Wall addition Illmo, \$60.
Bank of Oran to L. P. Woodard,
2,549 acres 18-27-13, \$1.

Elizabeth Glastetter heirs to Aloys
Heisserer, lot 4 block 1 Kelso, \$428.58.
Jacob Bom to Lee Baskett, 965
acres 28-15, \$1.

G. W. Ragon to Lee Baskett, land
on Power's Island, \$70,000.

J. W. Ingram to Isaac Kugman,
lots 13, 14 block 7, lots 10, 11 block
8 Loy addition Chaffee, \$300.

Mrs. M. S. Beck to J. W. Higgin-
bothen, lots 3, 4, block 1 Hilleman ad-
dition Illmo, \$100.

D. C. McLees to J. W. Higginbothen
lot 7 block 1 Hilleman 1st addition
Illmo, \$25.

A. J. Roth to C. A. Bleas, lots 19,
20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 block 2 Hilleman
addition Illmo, \$1450.

A. Ray Smith to Emma Ferrell, lots
J, 10, block 22 McCoy-Tanner 4th
addition Sikeston, \$325.

John Brannon to Wylie & Pack-
wood, lot 29 block 41 Chaffee, \$300.

Eunice Green to Wylie & Packwood,
lots 12, 13, 14 block 18 Chaffee, \$600.

L. S. Hargrove to Illmo school dis-
trict, lots 11, 12 block 15 Lightner
addition Illmo, \$250.

C. D. Matthews Jr. to J. N. Chaney
lot 1 block 18 Chamber of Commerce
addition Sikeston, \$1.

C. D. Matthews Jr. to I. O. O. F.
lodge, lot 2 block 7 Chamber of Com-
merce addition Sikeston, \$1.

W. E. Sidwell to Ina Keller, lots
11, 12 block 4 McCoy-Tanner 1st ad-
dition Sikeston, \$1.

C. D. Matthews Jr. to I. Becker, lot
9 block 7, lot 14 block 8 Chamber of
Commerce addition Sikeston, \$1.

C. D. Matthews Jr. to Dan McCoy,
lot 1 block 13, lot 17 block 5, lot 13
block 11 Chamber of Commerce ad-
dition, Sikeston, \$1.

W. H. Tanner to Dan McCoy, lots
1, 2, block 34, McCoy-Tanner 7th ad-
dition; lots 33, 34 block 52; lots 9, 10
block 53; lots 7, 8, block 57, McCoy-
Tanner 9th addition Sikeston, \$1.

J. F. Moore to Albert Moore, lots
5, 7, block 3 Ziegler addition Fornell,
\$200.

Monroe Cravens to Effie Green, lots
7, 8 block 1 Sikes 3rd addition Sikes-
ton, \$2000.

E. W. Welch to A. C. Hanna, lots
11, 12 block 24 Chaffee, \$3500.

D. T. Doty to Illmo school district,
lots 1, 2 block 15 Lightner addition
Illmo, \$425.

F. H. Mason to Illmo school dis-
trict, lots 7, 8, 9, 10 block 15 Lightner
addition Illmo, \$500.

C. D. Matthews Jr. to Women's
Club, lot 16 block 11 Chamber of
Commerce addition Sikeston, \$1.

C. D. Matthews Jr. to Lehman &
Foster Clothing Co., lot 15 block 6
lot 21 block 7 Chamber of Commerce
addition Sikeston, \$1.

Bessie Ralston to J. V. Bandy, lot
23 block 35 Chaffee, \$800.

W. G. Anderson to M. R. Thomas,
land in 24-29-14, \$1400.

W. H. Brooke to J. C. McClure, lot
7 block 16 Chaffee, \$1000.

Dan McCoy to W. H. Tanner, lots 7,
8 block 44 McCoy-Tanner 8th ad-
dition; lot 2 block 51, lot 1, 2, 11, 12, 13
14, 15, 16 block 57 McCoy-Tanner 9th
addition Sikeston, \$1.

W. H. Tanner to J. F. Smith, lot
2 block 51 McCoy-Tanner 9th addition
Sikeston, \$200.

J. C. Lescher to Greene Lescher,
part of lot 3 outlook 20 Sikeston, \$1

G. L. Harris to John Cravens, lots
81, 19 block 23 Chaffee, \$150.

Joseph Hahn to John Menz, land in
18-28-13, \$1150.

Mary Murphy to E. D. W. F. Owens
lots 18, 19, 20 block 11 Cotton Belt
addition Graysboro, \$30.

Theresa Seitan to Henry and
Frank Seitan, 40 acres 21-28-13,
\$1500.

U. R. Elrod to J. A. Adams, lots
15, 16 block 36 Chaffee, \$4000.

J. W. Spies to G. L. Smith, lot 18
block 35 Chaffee, \$850.

L. Y. Twitty to W. T. Brown, lots
1, 2, 3 block 4 Joyce addition Vandus-
er \$1.

H. W. Duke to Poley Codell, lot 27
block 12 Chaffee, \$150.

Poley Codell to Clyde Stephens, lot
27 block 12 Chaffee, \$500.

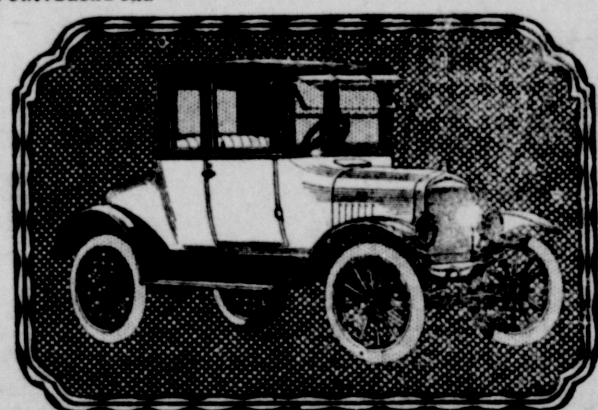
NOTICE

To my satisfaction, I don't want
any one to enter my shop or reach in-
to my windows pick out my tools, or
use any of them in the shop when
I am away, you can't tell how much
it discommodates me or how much you
may damage same by not being ac-
quainted with the manipulation of
them. Who ever carried away my
snips Thursday did me an injustice
that I can't thank them for. Whoever
it was will do themselves a favor by
saying nothing about it, it was well
you returned them while I was away,
I'm raw about it.

Thomas L. Tanner

Mrs. J. A. Mabee left Monday for
St. Louis where she will spend a few
days.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR



DO YOU WONDER?

Asks This Lady, "That I'm a Believer in Cardui?"—Had Been So Weak She Had to Go to Bed.

Oswatimie, Kans.—Mrs. E. E. Kest, formerly of Illinois, residing here, says: "We moved to this state eleven years ago, and I had good health for a long while; and then some year or so ago I had a bad sick spell. . . .

"I got so weak I couldn't go. I couldn't stand on my feet at all. I had to go to bed. I suffered a great deal. I was so nervous I felt I couldn't live. I tried medicines, and everything; had the best of attention, yet I wasn't able to get up. I lay for three months, not able to do anything."

"My husband is a bill poster and has circulars distributed. One day there came to be a Ladies Birthday Almanac among his circulars. I read it, and told some of the family to get me a bottle of Cardui. . . .

"I quit all other medicines and took it (Cardui) faithfully, and two weeks from the time I began to take Cardui I was out of bed—better than for months."

"I kept it up and continued to improve until I was a well woman."

"Do you wonder that I am a believer in Cardui? I certainly am. And I am sure there is no better tonic made for women than Cardui." NC-151

Each year Americans drink 4,000,000,000 bottles of soft drinks, exclusive of such beverages as near-beer made of cereals.

In the British Isles the buzzard lays two eggs, but never more than one bird is raised, as the incubation of the egg commences from the moment it is laid and the first bird gets the lion's share of the food brought home. When about four days old it launches a violent attack upon its companion and kills it.—Farm and Ranch.

Harley Jackson, son of J. W. Jackson, and Fred and Lon Jackson, sons of Walter Jackson, aided by other boys, captured a flock of twelve pelicans in the ally back of the Jackson home in Paris just as the storm broke last Thursday night. The pelicans, which were full grown, had become confused in the storm, and had alighted in the ally just as the boys were putting up a Ford car. Flashlights were used to blind the birds, and they were easily taken into captivity. After exhibiting the catch the boys released them, and they flew away to liberty.—Paris Mercury.

MISSOURI ROAD PROGRAM

There need to be no hesitancy on the part of the state's road officials or anybody else about urging the special legislative session which it is admitted has become necessary to deal with the highway program. The situation is slightly complicated but that a special session has become necessary is shown by explanations that the only alternative is the disagreeable one of long delay and a breaking up in part of the organization the Highway Commission has perfected.

A Washington statement repeatedly made and furnishing itself a reason for a special session is that our road code does not comply in all respects with the requirements on which alone federal aid can be obtained. So far as the important requirements as to highway maintenance is concerned the embarrassment arises in this way: Money for road repairs can be taken from the receipts for automobile registration, only after new construction costs, sinking fund and interest charges and organization expense have been paid. These accounts practically exhaust the receipts, leaving insufficient funds for maintenance. It is from this fund alone that interest can be paid on any further issues of bonds from the \$60,000,000 authorized. Our mileage in hard roads is already so great, in disarticulated sections as it is, that a large sum is required annually to fulfill the federal maintenance condition. But if further bonds in sufficient amounts to push construction are sold, a large sum will also be required annually to pay interest. There is not, in short money enough in the license fund, allowing even for material future increases, to pay both maintenance costs and additional interest costs. Without money for maintenance expenditure, federal help will not be available. Without money for increased interest charges, bonds in only limited amounts can be sold and without bonds road building must be checked. More current highway revenue is needed for maintenance. Only the legislature can supply it.

Mr. Gary has carried out the road program with commendable energy under the handicaps of the law requiring a beginning on the state system to be made on a substantial equal scale in each of the counties of the State. This has necessitated the inauguration of road work in 114 counties, and prevented any rapid progress toward a connected system of highways.

The faithful in Turkey are now permitted to wear gold teeth, according to a decree published by the Angora Minister of Religious Affairs. The law of Mohammed forbids the carrying of any luxurious ornament except a silver ring, the value of which must not exceed that of a winding sheet. At the time of Mohammed the prices of these two articles were practically identical.

In 1717 the Clarendon Press of Oxford brought out an edition of the Scriptures which at once became known as the "Vinegar Bible" on account of a typesetter's mistake which escaped the proofreader. The heading to Chapter XX of St. Luke's Gospel read "Parable of the Vinegar," instead of the "Parable of the Vineyard." This error, however was not quite as shocking as that which gave to an edition of the Bible printed in 1631 the name of "The Wicked Bible." Readers of this remarkable edition found that the Seventh Commandment commanded them to sin, for the printer left out the little word "not". At least one copy of this Bible is extant and is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

roads. A large amount of road work has been done, but it is as yet scattered and disconnected. The program contemplates a system of continuous state highways and in sections these are under way, but because we are required to cover the whole state instead of concentrating on specific routes, as they did in Illinois, continuity is necessarily longer of attainment.

The plan as contemplated was to be completed in 1923, but Mr. Gary says it can be and ought to be completed by 1927, and is working to that end. But to do so provision must be made for maintenance charges which will require a revenue of \$2,000,000 a year for that specific purpose. With this provided the federal aid can be continued, the roads under construction can be preserved from deterioration, and the bonds can be issued to push the roads to completion. In the present state of affairs the road work is satisfactory to no one because the completed sections start nowhere and go nowhere. It is important that the work be not checked, but that it go forward as rapidly as possible so that these pieces of road can be brought together into a connected system of highways worthy of the state.—Globe Democrat.

The faithful in Turkey are now permitted to wear gold teeth, according to a decree published by the Angora Minister of Religious Affairs. The law of Mohammed forbids the carrying of any luxurious ornament except a silver ring, the value of which must not exceed that of a winding sheet. At the time of Mohammed the prices of these two articles were practically identical.

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ONE MAN OWNS A TOWN

Fifty Thousand Acres Also Belong to Lee Wilson.

What's Lee Wilson going to do with his 1-man town? is a question that is beginning to cause some worry, not only in the town itself, which is Wilson, Mississippi County, Ark., forty one miles west of Memphis, but with grizzled pioneers, railroad magnates, bankers in surrounding towns and financiers in St. Louis, Little Rock, Memphis and Chicago, who are wondering what Lee Wilson—he's 61 now—is going to do with a fast growing town of two thousand population which he owns, lock, stock and barrel.

Like some feudal baron of old, this man owns everything in sight on nearly fifty thousand acres. The only thing he doesn't own is a little yellow depot and a few hundred yards of steel rails, the property of the Frisco railway.

But even the Frisco system hasn't anything on Mr. Wilson. He operates his own little railroad, runs it to suit himself, and it's 150 miles long. They call it the Jonesboro, Lake City & Eastern railroad, and it links up Wilson with Jonesboro and Blytheville, Ark.

The perturbing thing about this 1-man town is that its getting so big that, as Mr. Wilson himself put it, "dog-goned if I got time to run it."

Incidentally, Mr. Wilson is a multimillionaire. But also incidentally, and perhaps accidentally, the town has reached the point where even a multimillionaire can't be expected to fill the shoes of a mayor, the chief of police, the banker, the hotel proprietor, the merchant, the preacher, the justice of the peace and all the other shoes incident to rule and control of a hustling town.

Pooh-Bah of the Whole Works

There's only one government official in town—he's the postmaster. The tax collector drops around once a year, but it's easy to collect in Wilson. He writes out a memorandum for Mr. Wilson and Mr. Wilson writes out a check for Mr. Tax Collector—and the ordeal is over.

There are 240 houses in Wilson and Mr. Wilson owns them all. His property, including the town proper, extends twenty-seven miles in length on way, eight miles another, and then winds along with the meanderings of the Mississippi River.

Besides the town of Wilson, Mr. Wilson owns: Eighteen plantations that will produce this year 6,500 bales of cotton. There are 6,900 acres planted in corn; 1,200 acres in wheat and 800 acres in alfalfa.

Thousands of acres of virgin timber.

A saw mill that represents an investment of 1-4 million dollars. Manufactured hardwoods from it are sold all over the world. Three locomotives, for logging purposes, are operated by the mill.

Mills that produce 300 barrels of flour and meal daily and represent an investment of \$150,000.

A \$125,000 box factory.

An 8-gin stand, electrically driven which cost him \$40,000 and has a capacity of ninety bales of cotton a day.

A model ice plant that cost \$45,000 to install.

The Bank of Wilson with a capital of \$25,000 and surplus of nearly \$35,000.

A department store where one can buy anything from a toothpick to a flivver or a can of sardines to a trainload of cotton.

A modern school structure Mr. Wilson built at a cost of \$200,000. He also set aside one hundred acres of land surrounding the building. There is an annual deficit of \$10,000 in the maintenance of this school with its staff of twenty teachers, but a check from Mr. Wilson wipes out the deficit without argument.

And a Lot More

A drug store, garage and filling station, a church edifice, a hotel, a cafe, blacksmith shop and meat market, a community center building, waterworks plant, electric light and power plant.

Mr. Wilson's annual payroll runs around \$300,000. In round numbers the Wilson industries and plantations, exclusive of the railroad, bring in nearly 2 million dollars annually.

While there's no police force in Wilson, there is a code of unwritten laws, and nobody breaks 'em. There isn't an idle man in town and vagrants are impossible. Nobody can live in Wilson without Mr. Wilson's permission, for the simple reason he owns every foot of land therein and every house thereon.

Mr. Wilson is a part owner in a box factory in Kansas City, a wholesale grocery in Memphis and maintains offices in Chicago and St. Louis. He also has stock in an honest to goodness oil well.

Pays Rent To Himself

His every industry and each of his eighteen plantations is operated upon an intricate, but efficient accounting system. For instance, a submanager

of a plantation will start out at the beginning of the year. He will buy everything he needs from Lee Wilson borrow operating capital from Lee Wilson's bank. He pays the average profits on everything and the same interest charged by other banks. He keeps his own set of books, and at the close of the season he settles up with Mr. Wilson's varied industries, and whatever profit or loss there is credited or debited to his administration.

Mr. Wilson rents from himself. He pays himself \$45 a month for his 9-room house, and that's the maximum rent paid by any citizen of Wilson. The scale of rents runs from \$12.50 to \$37.50 a month.

Mr. Wilson's farm is so big, he employs an agricultural expert and operates his own agricultural experiment station.

One general plantation manager has supervision over eighteen submanagers.

No Idle Season

There's no season of idleness in Wilson and the plantations around it. Five hundred negro families are employed. When the harvest is over they are assigned to land clearing operations, or employed in the logging and timber industry. And as long as a negro evinces any sign of energy, he's sure of a job and a home and plenty to eat and wear.

When Mr. Wilson put his namesake town on the map he was operating a one-horse sawmill and buying a few logs when he had enough money.

That was a long time ago. He inherited a fortune when a boy, but this he expended in acquiring experience.

When his sawmill got to running good and netting him a good profit, he began to buy land. And he's still buying land.

When the cry of diversification first was sounded in the South and the cotton market went on the rocks, Mr. Wilson called in his managers for conference.

"We gotta diversify, boys," he said in his abrupt manner. "You must raise more corn and next year we're going to raise wheat galore."

"What are you going to do with wheat?" they demanded.

Mr. Wilson scratched his head and pondered. Then he said to his office executive:

"Telegraph for a flouring mill."

The flouring mill came and twelve hundred acres went into wheat the following season.

One of the outstanding features of this wonderful one-man town is in the excellence of its school. It is one of the best equipped in all Arkansas.

The Frisco railroad divides the town into two sections. On one side resides the white population, on the other the negroes. There is a big three-story negro hotel, a negro church, a negro clubhouse and auditorium and a negro baseball diamond.

Mr. Wilson isn't very talkative with strangers. But he's dynamic in action and he doesn't employ laggards.

"Work hard when you work and play hard when you play," is his idea

for Economical Transportation



When Other Fellows Are Talking About It, We Are Actually Making Deliveries With Chevrolets

THERE IS ONE WAITING FOR YOU

Superior Touring Car	\$495.00
Superior Roadster	490.00
Superior Coupe	640.00
Superior Sedan	795.00
Superior Light Delivery	495.00
1-Ton Chassis	550.00

F. O. B. FLINT, MICH.

LOUIS C. ERDMANN
SIKESTON MO. CHEVROLET TELEPHONE 268

of life. Incidentally, his full name is Robert E. Lee Wilson.

DEEP PLOWING IN FRANCE

The war furnished what is probably the biggest experiment in deep plowing that the world has ever seen. The fields of the fought-over regions in France were torn up so thoroughly and so deeply that many French authorities predicted that they would require many years to regain their fertility, and that their recovery might never be complete. On the other hand some agronomists claimed that the overturning of the soil would increase its fertility and prove a positive benefit.

Thus far developments have not justified either of these extremes of opinion. Commercial Attache C. L. Jones Paris, in a report to the Department of Commerce states that the devastated regions are being farmed and are yielding at about the same rate as the region that were not devastated.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic
Stops Malaria, Restores Strength and Energy. 60c

The oldest museum in the United States and one of the best organized is the Charleston Museum at Charleston, S. C., where the director and curator is a woman—Miss Laura M. Bragg.

It has been estimated on a conservative basis that a single pound of horse manure exposed to flies for even one day contains close to seven hundred fly larvae. At that rate a ton of manure would contain approximately one million fly larvae. Obviously here is the place to swat the fly—at its source. The quickest and most efficient way to do this is said to be to sprinkle the manure with agricultural gypsum.

Piles

CURED In 6 to 14 Days

All Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of ITCHING, BLIND, BLEEDING or PROTRUDING PILES. Cures ordinary cases in 6 days, the worst cases in 14 days.

PAZO OINTMENT instantly Relieves ITCHING PILES and you can get restful sleep after the first application. 60c.

Used Cars

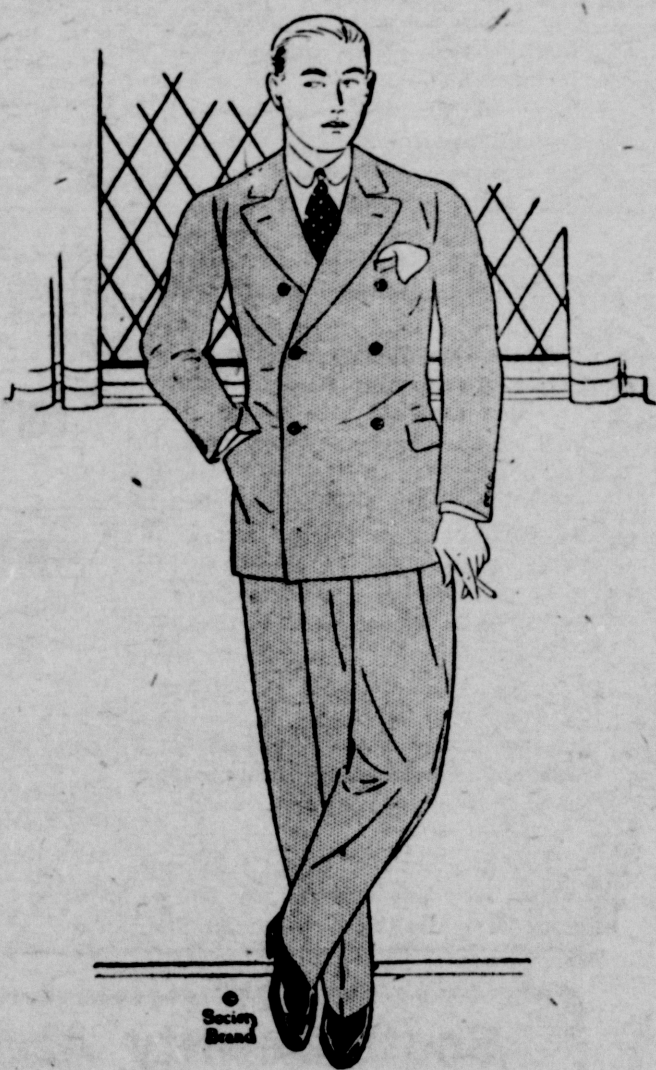
- 1 Ford Touring
- 1 Ford Coupe
- 1 1921 Hupmobile Touring
- 1 1923 4-cylinder Buick Touring
- 1 1923 6-cyl. Buick Sport Roadster
- 2 1923 6-cyl. Buick Tourings
- 1 1923 6 cyl. Buick 7 passenger Buick Touring

CASH OR TERMS

All Buicks bear the Buick service mark which is a guarantee.

Phone 433

Taylor Implement and Auto Co.
Buick Distributors



Society Brand Clothes are known above all for their cut, particularly for the cut of their double breasted models. You'll see many double breasted suits this fall, but none with the smart air of the Yorkshire and Copely—the one semi-fitted, the other loose and easy.

A great variety at \$55 and \$60
Others as low as \$45

Buckner-Ragsdale Store Co.
Leading Men's Store of Sikeston

MINOR AILMENTS OF SWINE SHOULD RECEIVE ATTENTION

While hog cholera is still the most serious of swine diseases with which the farmer has to contend, his attention is called by the United States Department of Agriculture to the numerous other ailments of swine which, in time of unusual prevalence of cholera go unnoticed or probably diagnosed as cholera itself. The group includes anthrax, epilepsy, gastroenteritis, necrobacillosis, pleurisy, pneumonia, poisoning, swine plague (hemorrhagic septicemia), tuberculosis, and worms.

Other diseases not similar in appearance to hog cholera are either not recognized or not deemed of sufficient importance to require attention. Any deviation from normal in the functions of an animal, such as gait, appetite, or digestion, deserves the closest watching in order that measures may be taken to prevent serious results and possible losses. While some minor ailments of swine might be treated successfully by the owners, it is always well, in case of doubt, to call for experienced service.

The owner of hogs is interested in having his herd free from disease. The healthier the animals the quicker they will finish for market. In a large number of cases sickness and unthriftiness are due, directly or indirectly, to improper care in housing, feeding, and at farrowing time. Even under the best conditions hogs are liable to sickness, and in all circumstances of that character there is need of correct diagnosis in order that effective treatment may be given. Many factors are to be considered in distinguishing between hog cholera and the various other ailments and conditions that resemble that disease.

Although losses from hog cholera have been reduced over 60 per cent from the peak years of destruction, the lack of attention on the part of farmers in the proper care of swine herds still occasions a serious monetary loss each year to the swine industry as a whole. In all diseases, ailments, and abnormal conditions of swine, the same, simple, and effective method to adopt is one of prevention. Knowledge of the symptoms which denote the minor ailments is one of the best assets the swine raiser can have in insuring himself against losses from them.

Bernice Farmer of Charleston was in Sikeston Monday.

ARKANSAS TO SEND OUT TRAVELING EXPOSITION

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 21—An entire coach on the Arkansas Traveling Exposition train which will leave Arkansas shortly after the State Fair in October will be devoted to "cotton palaces" by Craighead, Mississippi and Greene counties, according to an announcement made recently by J. H. Hand and Clay S. Henderson, directors in charge of arrangements for the train.

In addition to the cotton display of these counties, a special exhibition will be included by the Jonesboro, Lake City and Eastern Railway Company. Two booths have been reserved on the booster train for this purpose. A display from Phillips County, showing its cotton and other products will be provided by Helena, which has already made arrangements with the directors for its exhibit.

Hand stated that the people of eastern Arkansas are especially interested in the program being made toward development of water-power projects on rivers within reach of them. When completed these projects will supply necessary electrical energy for the operation of cotton mills at home. This will mean \$10 more for every bale grown, he said.

Location of cotton mills within the borders of the state is one of the objects of the traveling exposition, which will spend several days in the manufacturing centers of the East, showing examples and specimens of the resources and industrial opportunities of the state during the tour.

Bicycles, \$10.00 cash, balance \$2.00 weekly.—Farmers Supply Co., Hardware Department.

M. W. Hoffman of Marston was a Sikeston visitor Friday and called at the Standard office. He is connected with the Marston Custom Gin.

E. A. Logan, agricultural statistician for Missouri with headquarters at Columbia, was a Sikeston visitor Friday and called at The Standard office.

Miss Jack Albright and Mr. Sid Finley were married Thursday in St. Louis. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Albright and is a very talented young lady. The young couple are expected to arrive in Sikeston today and from where they will go to Charleston where they will make their home. The Standard joins in wishing the newlyweds much joy.

CABINET SESSION GIVEN TO FARM SITUATION

Washington, Sept. 18—Virtually all of today's Cabinet meeting the longest held since President Coolidge entered the White House, was devoted to discussion of the agricultural situation.

Afterward it became known that Secretary Wallace was making a particular study of the wheat problem, and would report to the President late next week, presenting facts which were expected to enable the executive and his advisers to formulate a constructive program on sound economical lines.

Some of the suggestions under consideration include the raising of some wheat growers of other crops to replace commodities now imported. The growing of more sugar beets is one of the proposals considered.

There has been a large world wheat production this year, and reports to the chief executive and his official family indicate that Europe probably will take 200,000,000 bushels less of American wheat in the coming year than in the past year.

The Cabinet has been informed that cotton raising conditions are fairly satisfactory, and that the growers will receive a larger money return for this season's crop than in pre-war days.

The condition in the corn belt is held to be satisfactory, with prices remarkably high. Substantially the same reports regarding cattle and hogs have been received.

President Coolidge has an engagement to confer on Sept. 29 with a committee of Bankers of the Ninth Federal Reserve District, who will come to Washington to urge legislation reviving the United States Grain Corporation. They will propose that the corporation be given power to handle the wheat crop of the United States to the best advantage, but without any authority to fix a guaranteed price.

John E. Riley of New Madrid was a Sikeston visitor Monday.

Mrs. J. F. Cox and daughter, Miss Irene, shopped in Cape and attended the Fair, Friday.

Ernest Arterburn and James McCabe have opened an office in the Sikeston Trust Co. Building where they will handle loans, real estate and insurance. They are positioned to handle a large volume of business on very advantageous terms.

CORN MATURING SLOWLY IN MISSOURI, REPORT STATES

Jefferson City, Mo. Sept. 20—Corn is maturing slowly in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, according to a crop condition report issued here today through the State Board of Agriculture by E. A. Logan, Regional Director of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the four states.

Corn crop conditions are good in the northern half of Kansas, while in the southern half the crop is in shock or silos, the report said. Nebraska corn is considerably late, maturing slowly, and apparently uninjured by recent frosts. Missouri corn is largely out of danger, according to the report there has been no serious danger yet. Killing frosts have been reported in Northeast Iowa but half of the crop is safe. Continuing, the report said:

"Kansas wheat seeding is general and has been for the past two weeks. Nebraska wheat seeding is under favorable conditions, and Missouri wheat seeding has begun. Process in seeding in Iowa is slow.

"Hay is plentiful in Nebraska and web worm on Kansas alfalfa has been abated. The fourth cutting may make a crop. Kansas grain sorghums are badly burned in the south-central and southwest part of the State. In other sections of the state the crop is heavy. Pastures are good in all States except Southern Missouri and Southern Kansas.

"Threshing in Iowa and grain is delayed by rains. Iowa corn canning is turning out unusually well. Tomatoes are ripening slowly, cabbages and onions going to market at the rate of twenty carloads a day. Apple picking has begun in Missouri and Kansas, with quality and color good except in southern sections of both States. Nebraska's apple crop is light. The size of the apples is good in most sections.

"A heavy movement of pigs is on from Kansas drouth sections. Cholera outbreak in Kansas is under control. Cattle movement for August and September is above former records. Drouth and flies cut down the condition of Flint Hill cattle. There is plenty of pasture. Missouri hogs are thin possibly reaching market later, fed out on new corn. The movement of feeder lambs in Iowa has begun."

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Forrester spent Sunday in Oran.

CASH FOR YOUR COTTON

We will open a special Cotton Department, under the supervision of well-known cotton experts, about

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1st

In the meantime, our regular organization will buy or bid on your cotton in the seed. See us before selling. It will pay you, as we allow best possible prices. Ask Mr. J. T. Baty, at the Main Office, for further particulars.

The Scott County Milling Company - Sikeston, Mo.

STATE SCHOOL FUNDS SHOW DECREASE OF \$3,668 FOR 1923

Benton Democrat
Following is the list of apportionments made for the various school districts of Scott County of State school money, which totals \$69,544.61, as compared with \$74,212.23 in 1922.

Six sources furnish these state funds: regular state fund, state aid, county interest, township interest, railroad and telegraph taxes and teachers quota:	
Graysboro	\$384.87
Illmo	4589.82
Fornfelt	5624.79
Rockview	1252.81
Chaffee	8834.54
Diebold	1025.61
Kelso	960.92
Head	527.23
Commerce	2004.86
Macedonia	547.70
Pleasant Hill	290.51
Scherer	449.86
Wylie	421.31
Bleda	674.25
New Hamburg	1552.57
Big Island	118.25
Benton	2744.37
Oran	4389.57
Bryans	752.57
Perkins	1641.15
Campbell	274.22
Owensby	487.64
Hickory Grove	265.13
Morley	3639.94
Hunter (near Oran)	376.51
Hoe	887.97
Lusk	551.91
Lemons	486.29
Blodgett	3238.89
Vanduser	1976.34
Crowder	974.45
Marshall	389.81
Sand Prairie	593.33
Diehlstadt	1984.07
Lenox	153.49
Tanner	394.08
Hunter (near Sikeston)	300.08
Chaney	323.02
Dunaver	138.81
Miner	340.51
Stringer	426.80
Baker	456.88
Greer	343.06
Sikeston	9933.19
Boardman	247.30
Gangle	521.59
Anell	1068.65
	\$69,544.61

EASY TO REAR FAMILY OF NINE ON \$2000 A YEAR

Chicago, Ill. Sept. 18—To rear a family of seven, eight or nine children on \$2000 a year is merely a matter of management, according to testimony before the Board of Review by fathers of such families. The principals on which such a family can be provided for and educated on an income that government statistics say is barely enough for four people were given the board by six fathers, whose occupations ranged from drug store clerks to common laborer. They follow:

Whatever your income is, live within it.
In a city like Chicago there are hundreds of opportunities for free or cheap education that are available to all.

Everybody in the family must cooperate for the common good of all. Keep cheerful, and learn that "poor and content is rich enough."

Mrs. A. J. Meunier who has been in this city the guest of Mrs. Gunningham returned to her home in Sikeston Thursday.—Charleston Index

Four separate wrecks had cast up four men on a lonely island off the South seas. There were two Scotchmen and two Englishmen. After several years a passing steamer hove to and took the four aboard. Sandy and Donald found their way to the skipper's cabin and in telling their experiences Sandy said: "It would grieve you mon, to see the Englishmen. Never a word did they speak all the time they were there; they were not introduced." And hoo did ye lads muck out?" inquired the skipper. "Aye, mon, the dee I found Donald on the beach we organized a Caledonian society, a golf club and a Presbyterian Church."—Argonaut.

WILD ANIMAL SANCTUARIES

Do wild birds and beasts convey information to one another?

As conclusive proof that they do, Francis Dickie, in a remarkable article in McClure's Magazine for September cites two amazing illustrations of how wild creatures have told others of their kind about human beings who have befriended them.

One of these is in Ontario, where Jack Miner has gained the confidence of thousands of geese and ducks. Starting a decade ago with a few birds that came to rest on the two ponds on his farm, he now is visited yearly by thousands of these migrating birds. His first friends among them told the others about him.

The other example is almost unbelievable on a wild animal sanctuary on Hardy Island off the coast of British Columbia. On this privately owned island dwells a colony of wild-tame deer and a wonderful man who has been their guardian for a decade. When he first went to the island he found a few wild deer. These he protected, diligently patrolling the shore to ward off hunters. The deer grew to trust him until they came to accept by night the food he placed out for them. Soon they visited his dwelling by day. That they "talked" about their human friends was revealed by the increase in the number of deer which soon began visiting the island.

"In the course of a season," says Dickie, "many deer visit the sanctuary, staying for varying lengths of time. In addition, there are about 50 'home guards'—old settlers who look upon the place as theirs. They cluster up the front yard of their guard-houses and sleep on their doorstep. You can hardly move around the back of the house without stumbling over a fawn or two. They gather in the old orchard and eat wind fallen apples. Some of the real old-timers, quite without training, will pick the guardian's pockets for dainties, though they really are not hungry, for there is a great guest table in the open for all the beautiful, shy creatures that care to come and partake of his bounty."

"To take care of 'rush' times at this restaurant in the woods, there are side tables to accommodate extra visitors when the main banqueting table is crowded. Each deer has a separate dish, and their table manners are perfect; no pushing or scrambling here, no grabbing for the other fellow's portion, but a quiet, orderly array of wild creatures that in ordinary times would dash madly away from the sight or scent of man."

"Many wild deer, visiting the island for the first time, come to feed, made brave by the information imparted to them by another visitor."

Mrs. Bob Stubblefield of Cape Girardeau, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hollister, Sikeston.

UNDERWOOD NO LONGER ADVOCATE OF LEAGUE

Chicago, Sept. 21—Senator Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama's candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, is no longer a strong advocate of the League of Nations, he is credited by the Chicago Tribune today as saying in an interview.

To the Senator, once an eloquent advocate of the league, who was in Chicago on his way to Washington from a fishing vacation at Eagle River, Wis., was attributed the following statement:

"I am no longer a strong advocate of the League of Nations. My original views are well known. On my trip abroad I saw the league at work. Developments then and subsequently have changed my attitude. The failure of the league to function in the dispute between Italy and Greece had much to do with the change."

U. D. C. ELECT NEW OFFICERS.

The U. D. C. met with Mrs. Jesse Kimes Friday, September 21. Eight members and two visitors were present.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Moore Greer, President; Miss Susie Hay, 1st Vice-President; Miss Burnice Tanner, Secretary; Mrs. Roy Ellise, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Jesse Kimes, Treasurer; Miss Myra Tanner, Registrar; Mrs. W. W. Hinchey, Historian; Miss Pauline Graham, Press Editor; Mrs. W. T. Marshall, Charleston, Parliamentarian.

The next meeting will be on the second Saturday in October at the home of Mrs. W. H. Sikes.

Miss Ruth Denman and Miss Martha Gresham spent the week end in Cape, the guests of Miss Van Etna Welman.

FOR SALE

One used 18 inch "Cole's Hot Blast" Heater, in good condition. \$15.00. A bargain.

Farmers Supply Co.
Implement Dept.

SEED WHEAT

Fulbio certified by State University. Guaranteed perfect, free from faulty grains, cockle, screenings, white caps, objectionable materials. Few cents more per acre will greatly increase your average yield. Limited quantity. Write now for price, sample, record results other farmers. Theodore Hopper, Box 438, Sikeston, Missouri.

Scott County Abstract Co. BENTON - MISSOURI

Compiles Abstracts of Title to Lands and Town Lots in This County

W. H. STUBBLEFIELD, President
H. D. RODGERS, Vice President
HAROLD STUBBLEFIELD, Secretary-Treasurer
Farm loans, long time, low interest rate. Correspondence invited.

FOR SALE

One slightly used 45x56 top, 6-foot extension table. Genuine Mahogany. French or mutton ham legs with center support and O. G. champered edge. A big bargain at \$45.00.

OUR PRICE \$25.00

Farmers Supply Co.
Implement Department

BRIGHT BROS.

Paducah's Greatest Ready-to-Wear Store
PADUCAH, KY.



Take pleasure in inviting you to attend an exhibit of

Coats, Wraps,
Dresses for Street and Formal Wear
Tailored and Fur Trimmed Suits

Youthfully designed for Miss or Matron
in Autumn's Most Approved Modes

To be held at the

Marshall Hotel

Thursday, September Twenty-seventh

Kindly tell your friends